NARRATIVE REPORT

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

LA CROSSE DISTRICT

FY75 (1 July 1974 - 30 June 1975)

PERMANENT PERSONNEL

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

LACROSSE, WISCONSIN 54601

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I. GENERAL

A. Weather Conditions — Statistics obtained from U.S. Weather Service - La Crosse, Wisconsin

	PRECIPITATION			TEMPERATURE			
	TOTAL	NORMAL	SNOWFALL	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN AV.	NORMAL MEAN AV.
1974							
July	1.76	3.52	-	101	50	75.9	72.8
Aug.	4.20	3.02	-	89	47	68.4	71.4
Sept.	1.40	3.38	-	82	31	56.9	61.8
Oct.	1.91	2.05	-	75	20	50.4	51.8
Nov.	1.11	1.45	2.2	67	18	37.4	35.4
Dec.	1.39	1.04	10.1	42	7	26.6	21.8
1975							
Jan.	1.50	.96	18.8	41	-10	18.1	16.1
Feb.	1.71	.87	20.1	40	-22	18.7	20.0
March	2.14	2.02	18.1	49	-10	24.5	31.1
April	6.07	2.63	3.9	68	15	41.4	47.6
May	2.52	3.70	-	92	38	62.3	59.0
June	2.88	4.44	-	92	45	68.9	68.5

B. Habitat Conditions
1. Water

POOL LEVELS

Pool No. 8 at La Crosse, Wisconsin Normal: 4.6 feet

Month	Highest Level	Lowest Level	Average Level	Dates Of High Level	Dates Of Low Level
1974					
July	6.6	4.3	4.99	1	16
August	5.6	4.6	5.00	22	2,18,19,28
September	5.2	4.7	4.86	10	3,12,13,20, 22-25
October	5.2	4.6	4.88	30,31	23
November	5.2	4.5	4.93	10-12	15
Dec.	5.3	4.5	4.79	16-18	12,27
1975					
January	-	-	-	-	-
Febuary	5.7	5.6	5.65	26	27
March	6.6	5.6	5.89	27	12-14
April	14.0	5.2	8.10	30	6
May	14.5	7.9	10.88	1,2	27-29
June	9.3	6.3	8.13	28,29	12

The La Crosse District experienced some challenges, success, and setbacks during FY75, all of which are described in the following report. District activities centered around one of six categories: environmental education, enforcement, wildlife and public use inventories, studies, and refuge maintenance. It was a year of increased numbers and use days for canvasbacks. Unlike last year, illegal shooting of canvasback was on the increase despite the same protective measures. The Great River Environmental Action Team (GREAT) was established to develop a total river management system incorporating all resources and agencies involved.

Efforts continued in attempting to bring the refuge programs and objectives to the local refuge communities. Approximately 5,900 people attended refuge programs during National Wildlife Week, "Waterfowlers Night Out," and other miscellaneous slide presentations. The refuge participated in the Sport-O-Rama and a Bicentennial Scout Show.

FY75 brought with it some unusual encroachments and problems. Along with the normal hunting and trapping violations came such things as snowmobile and cabin trespass, illegal tree cutting, placement of commercial signs on refuge lands, and the dumping of sawmill wastes in refuge waters.

The monitoring of wildlife populations continued, particularly regarding bird migrations and a special study with the district heron and egret rookery, now in its fourth year of data collection.

Some abnormal weather conditions existed during the year. Snowfall amounted to 73.2 inches, 30 inches above normal. High temperature for the period was 101°F in July and a low of -22°F in February. Between July and March the river stage varied less than 2½ ft. The minimal flows were jolted only by spring runoff in April, May, and June when the deep snows melted. Precipitation in April was 3.44 in. above normal.

Personnel changes included the addition of Ken Butts as district Manager.

The role of the district staff and the day-to-day routine seems to be geared more and more to the actions of the public. Instead of initiating activities and programs, we are often forced into reacting and responding to events and unexpected developments as they occur. Part of this problem lies with the vulnerability of the district to tremendous "people pressure" because of the close proximity of the district to a substantial human population. Changes in the district over the last ten years have been substantial. If we are to continue providing viable wildlife habitat and meeting refuge objectives, some very wise and energetic leadership will be necessary to meet the unpredictable future.

II. WILDLIFE

A. MIGRATORY BIRDS:

1. Waterfowl

a. Ducks: Spring floods in 1974 were about normal, cresting at 9.6 ft. on April 19. This led to a moderate amount of duck nest destruction and renesting, and then unseasonal rainfall in June caused a late river crest of over 10 ft. on June 17. The late flood was undoubtedly quite destructive in terms of duck nests and overall production. Brood count transects, however, revealed all nesting species experienced substantial production increases over FY 1974 levels; both size and number of broods increased for all species. Production of wood duck was 2,085 - up 81% over the FY 1974 figure; mallard production was 1,972 - up 10%; blue-winged teal production was 88 - up 47%; and hooded merganser production was 72 - up 44% over the previous year.

Breeding populations in the spring of 1975 all species were apparently above last year's estimates. A river stage of 14.5 ft. (nearly 3 ft. above flood stage) in late April - early SMay undoubtedly destroyed numerous mallard and some teal nests. Hopefully renesting efforts will maintain production levels in FY 1976.

Fall migrants were first recorded on August 21 when 650 blue-winged teal and migrating black ducks and mallards were observed in Pool 7. Other initial fall sightings by species are as follows: 8/26 - widgeon; 8/28 - wood duck; 9/10 - pintail; 9/13 - green-winged teal; 10/2 - lesser scaup; 10/3 - ring-neck duck; 10/4 - shoveler, canvasback, bufflehead, ruddy duck; 10/9 - gadwall, redhead; 10/18 - common scoter, American merganser, goldeneye; 10/25 - white-winged scoter; and 11/7 - old squaw and hooded merganser.

The weekend of 10/12 was the pivotal point when diver numbers exceeded dabbler numbers. The switch was caused by a sharp decline in numbers of teal, widgeon, and wood duck, and a simultaneous drastic increase in populations of canvasback, scaup, and ring-neck ducks. Wood duck numbers peaked at an estimated 4,500 and blue-winged teal at 5,000 about 9/14, and widgeon numbers reached 29,125 on 10/9 before dropping sharply ahead of an approaching cold front later that week. The fall peak population for all ducks was 189,473 on 10/26. This represents a 33% increase over the FY 1974 peak of 141,600 on 11/3/73. Diving ducks comprised 87% of the peak total compared with 82% in FY 1974.

Canvasback populations continued their spectacular increase on the district. The peak ground count of 117,750 "cans" on 10/25 represented a 63.59% increase over the FY 1974 peak of 72,000. Comparable aerial surveys for the two years revelas 125,000 in FY 1975, up 25% over the previous year's count of 100,000. A discussion of the canvasback studies on the district is found in section 5 of this report.

Although the La Crosse District in the past few years has become an increasingly important migration stop for diving ducks, both widgeon and mallard numbers increased this year over FY 1974 levels. Widgeon numbers this year peaked at 29,100 on 10/9, compared to a FY 1974 peak of 22,600 on 10/6. A record count of 24,250 mallards was recorded on 11/15/74, compared to the FY 1974 peak of 15,600 on 10/31.

After the duck population peak of 189,473 was reached on 10/26, numbers dropped to 147,000 - 149,000 for the next two weeks and then with freeze-up plummeted to 2,200 by the second week of December. The winter population consisted of around 700 mallards, 5 or 6 black ducks, 9 wood ducks, and a goldeneye. These birds fed in open water areas near the Onalaska and French Island dike spillways, Isle La Plume, Goose Island, Hiawatha Islands, and in a couple of residential areas where people sometimes provided corn.

A hint that spring migration was coming was a sighting of 2 goldeneyes on 3/7. Then on 3/17, 80 common mergansers, 5 canvasbacks, and 9 goldeneyes appeared and migration was soon in full swing. Other first arrival dates were as follows: 3/18 - lesser scaup; 3/20 - redhead, ring-necked duck; 3/28 - pintail, widgeon, wood duck, bufflehead, hooded merganser, ruddy duck; and 4/3 - blue-winged teal, shoveler. Waterfowl numbers built steadily into April with canvasbacks peaking at 21,250 on 4/15 and scaup at 46,250 on 4/22. The spring peak of 70,664 ducks was reached on 4/22. This compares to a peak of 74,350 on 4/6 of last year. The most obvious difference was a peak of only 4,650 ring-necks this year compared to a peak of over 16,000 last year. Also, as discussed in Section V, canvasback numbers continued to increase.

The spring migration was over by 5/15. The resident breeding population was estimated at 2,560 -- 1,800 mallards, 450 wood ducks, 300 blue-winged teal, and 10 hooded mergansers. As discussed in Section V, wood duck breeding populations were up substantially above the FY 1974 level.

b. Geese: About 80-90 adult Canada geese resided on the district during the summer, primarily at the Badger State Sportsmen Club facilities on Goose Island and a few at Brices Prairie. Estimated production was 52, compared to 30 in FY 1974. These giant Canadas are semi-domesticated birds; no truely wild geese are known to breed on the district.

The first fall migrant Canada geese were observed on 8/28. Their numbers increased steadily throughout the fall to a peak of 2,735 on 11/22. About 700 lingered into the second week of December when practically all open water disappeared. Two immature blue geese were observed on 10/2. A flock of about 35 snow geese remained in Lake Onalaska during the first two weeks of October,

and scattered sightings of 3 to 4 snow geese occurred into early November. By mid-December the only geese on the district was the resident flock of 88 Canada geese at the Sportsmen Club project.

Spring migration of Canada geese was first noted on 3/17 when a flock of 40 was seen on Round Lake. Numbers increased to a 4/5 peak of 1,010. By 4/19, all migrants were gone. No snow or blue geese were sighted in the spring of FY 1975.

c. Swans: Whistling swans appeared unusually early this year, when Dr. William Green observed a flock of 50 in Lake Onalaska on 9/12. These moved on quickly and the next sighting was of a lone individual on 10/2. The population peaked at 365 on 11/22, and 125 remained into the second week of December until weather and ice forced them on. Five swans were seen the last week of December, and 1 to 2 birds, possibly carrying body shot, remained in the Onalaska Spillway area well into February. The first spring swan observation was on 3/28 near La Crosse (Pool 8). The spring peak of 2,175 occurred on 4/15, and the swan use days for FY 1975 amounted to 22,960. This compares to a FY 1974 total of 11,452 use days and a peak of 505. Swan use of the La Crosse District fluctuates from year to year, possibly because the district is on the southern edge of their migration path. Most swan use is in Lake Onalaska and the western part of the Wisconsin Islands Closed Area.

d. Coots and Gallinules: Coot migrants were first noted on 9/10, and numbers increased rapidly to a record peak of 109,000 on 11/1 (compared to a FY 1974 peak of 52,800 on 10/6). Literally thousands of pounds of wild celery were uprooted by the coots and formed drifts along the shores of Lake Onalaska and in the Stoddard area. Spring migrants were seen 3/20 and another record peak of 44,550 was reached on 4/15, compared to the FY 1974 peak of 22,400. About 500 coots remained for the summer, and an estimated 450 young were produced. The relationship between the increasing coot use of the district and other ducks such as canvasbacks and widgeon, effects on habitat, and food supply, etc. is a subject which may merit investigation.

Gallinules were seen occasionally in Pool 8 in both summer and spring. Sightings included one in Target Lake on 7/11, one near La Crescent on 4/30, and five in Brown's Island area (lower Pool 8) on 5/8. Resident population was estimated to be about 30 for this secretive bird, with production approximately 10.

2. Other Water Birds:

a. Rails: Sora rails were occasionally observed in late summer,

with sightings becoming very frequent by mid-September and an estimated peak population of 2,500 occurring about 10/5. Soras disappeared by early November and were not sighted again until 4/30.

No sightings of Virginia rails were made in FY 1975, although it is possible that a few were present.

b. Egrets: The adult population of great egrets was about 175 in July. An estimated 94 young were produced in the Root River bottoms rookery. The peak population of 300 was estimated in late August, and the last egret of the fall was observed on 11/22. Egrets returned on 3/28, their numbers peaking at about 250 in early May and then leveling off again to less than 200. For more details on great egrets see Section V of this report.

Cattle egrets made an appearance on 5/5 when three were observed near some cattle (surprise!) on a grazing unit near Stoddard, Wisconsin (Pool 8).

c. Herons and Bitterns: The 1974 summer adult great blue heron population was estimated at 906, and a production of 970 was calculated. A peak of 1,800 was reached on 8/31, and the population gradually decreased during the fall and disappeared by 11/25. The first spring sighting occurred on 3/16 near Goose Island. The spring peak of 1,300 was reached on 5/3, and the 1975 summer adult population leveled off at about 1,100. For more details, check Section V of this report.

The 1974 summer population of green herons was estimated at 200, and production was also estimated at 200. The peak population of 400 was reached on 8/31, and the last fall sighting was made on 10/15. The first spring sighting was on 5/2, and the population increased to an estimated 160 by the end of FY 1975.

An estimated 6 adult yellow-crowned night herons were present on the district in 1974, with a production of 4 young. Sightings of young birds in the sloughs between Target Lake and the mouth of the Root River indicate that the former Shore Acres rookery may have been abandoned in favor of a new (and yet undiscovered) location. Even though 6 "yellow-crowns" were seen near the Shore Acres rookery on 4/30, no nesting activity was noted there and the adult population level for the summer was estimated to remain at 6.

Black-crowned night herons were seen infrequently in July and August, and again in May. District population is estimated at 5 to 6.

No sightings of least bitterns were recorded this year.

American bitterns were seen infrequently in late summer and early fall of 1974, with an estimated population of 4 to 6 recorded for that period. No observations were recorded during the last half of FY 1975.

d. Loons and Grebes: Only 2 sightings of common loons were made in FY 1975, both being of single birds in Pool 7 on 11/1 and 11/2.

Pied-billed grebes reached a peak population of 175 on 10/19, and the last sighting was on 11/30. Spring migrants appeared on 3/28 with the population reaching 100 on 4/19. No nesting was known to occur this year, but may have simply gone undetected.

Sightings of lone horned grebes were made on 10/19 and 11/9, and spring observations included 2 on 4/7, 12 on 4/22, and 6 on 4/30.

Eared grebes, listed as "accidental" on the UMR birdlist, were seen on two days. Six were seen on 4/15 - 2 in Pool 8 and 4 in Pool 7, and 2 were seen in Pool 7 (Spring Slough) on 4/22.

e. Cormorants: Double-crested cormorants were first observed on 10/4 in Pool 8 and were gone by 11/25, with a peak of 30 on 11/7. Spring observations were from 4/15 to 5/1, with a peak of 50 on 5/1 (41 in Pool 7).

f. Gulls and Terns: Ring-billed and herring gulls were present in small numbers throughout July and early August. Their numbers increased to an estimated peak of 500 ring-billeds on 10/19 and 100 herring gulls through most of October. The ring-billed was last seen on 12/7, and reappeared on 3/15. None were sighted after 5/25. Herring gulls had moved out by 12/1, returned on 3/15, and were not observed after 5/17.

Bonaparte's gulls were sighted only in the spring - late April and early May, 25 being observed in Pool 7 on 5/1.

Caspian terns were present in small numbers (3 to 5) in late summer and again in late April. Black terns were seen in spring and summer, with a peak of 400 in late July. Common terns were also present in summer and spring, with an estimated peak of 50 on 5/3. Forester terns were identified on 4/30 when 6 were seen in Pool 8. Their similarity to common terns may result in occasional mix-ups in casual identification of the two species.

g. Shorebirds: The more common shorebirds that are observed all year except mid-winter are killdeer and common snipe. Spotted

sandpipers are also common from spring through early fall. Lesser yellowlegs were observed in flocks of up to 50 birds in spring and early fall, and smaller numbers of greater yellowlegs were also seen during these periods. Three greater yellowlegs were observed in Pool 7 on 8/21 thus representing a rare summer sighting.

4. Doves: At least a few mourning doves were apparently present on the district during the entire year. Approximate fall and spring peaks were 400 and 300, respectively. The lingering winter population of 25 were in the Brices Prairie area. District personnel again conducted an annual dove call count survey in an inland portion of Vernon County, Wisconsin, on 5/29. Thirteen doves were heard, which represents a sharp increase over the 1974 figure of 4 and a slight increase over the average of the past few years.

B. UPLAND GAME BIRDS:

No truly wild ring-necked pheasants are known to occur on the district, although some are stocked on the Northern Engraving Company hunting area adjacent to the refuge near La Crescent, Minnesota. An estimated 25 were present on the refuge in mid-October, and hunter and natural mortality reduced the figure to 5 by mid-December. Total use days were estimated to be 2,415 for the year.

Ruffed grouse is the primary upland game bird on the district in terms of numbers, habitat, and hunter pressure. Their populations were apparently up in the summer of 1974, possibly due to a previous mild winter. Grouse numbers were estimated at 80 in August, and declined to a figure of 35 by June 30. Annual use days amounted to 17,115.

Bobwhite quail is a marginal species on the district, apparently due to climate and habitat factors. One covey has persisted on an upland island near Goose Island, with an estimated 25 present in late summer. Estimated use days totaled 6,230. The above-average snow depth in the winter of 1975 may have jeopardized survival of the token quail population.

C. BIG GAME ANIMALS:

(White-tailed deer) A summary of white-tailed deer use and population information on the district is summarized in the following table. Deer losses are due primarily to movement off the refuge during winter. Duck hunters and fur trappers tend to scatter the deer in late fall. After spring floods, some deer return to islands in the river bottoms and remain until late fall. Deer that remain all year are found primarily in the larger and more isolated land areas including the Root and Black Rivers' bottoms, and Goose Island.

Pop. 10/1	Young Produced	Greatest No. Present	Hunter Take	Losses	Pop. 5/1
55	60	90	20	25	40

D. FUR ANIMALS, PREDATORS, RODENTS AND OTHER MAMMALS:

Muskrats: On 11/21 the fall muskrat inventory was conducted according to the District Inventory Plan with the following results:

Sample area #1 -- Lawrence Lake ---------- 497 houses
Sample area #2 -- Braun's Island ---------- 204 houses

House counts are used as a basis for population estimates, a practice which obviously produces questionable results. Following is a comparative summary covering the past 7 years which gives an indication of muskrat numbers and the trapping situation:

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Sample Area #1	99	92	357	361	451	233	497
Sample Area #2	201	152	281	293	336	170	204
Estimated Pop.	56,739	44,823	103,570	106,927	127,000	64,669	101,898
Trapper Take	36,000	33,000	30,000	55,000	52,000	63,330	60,814
No. of Trappers	247	315	262	319	393	448	563

Unreliability of the figures becomes obvious upon examination. For example, in 1973 trapper take (which is only the reported and thus conservative number) nearly equaled the total populaton; yet we know this was untrue. In 1974 fewer muskrats were harvasted in spite of a tremendous population increase (according to house counts) and 115 more trappers than 1973. A new inventory plan is badly needed, one that would somehow consider water levels -- muskrats buildling more than one house etc. Examination of 515 muskrat pelts indicated that 75% were immature. Muskrats from Goose Island, a heavily trapped area, exhibited a higher percentage of immatures (79%) compared to those from Brice's Prairie (73%) where pressure is somewhat lighter.

The mink population this year was apparently much higher than usual. Trappers harvested 84 compared to 44 the previous year. Actual population are very difficult to estimate because of on-and-off refuge movement due to fluctuating water levels.

Beaver: The 1974 beaver survey was not completed due to excessive snow depth making travel very difficult, and other unfortunate circumstances. Observations indicated that populations were high, partially because the Wisconsin portion of the district was closed to trapping the previous year. Beaver season on the Minnesota portion of the refuge was closed this year because of the late season set by the state (waste of fur). In spite of very low prices, 450 beaver were trapped in the Wisconsin portion. This figure is similar to the 1973 harvest of 425, except that both states were open that year. District inventory plans, optimum population levels, and trapping programs are being questioned in order to provide a set of management goals.

Red Fox populations were again under heavy hunter - trapper pressure due to high fur prices ($30 plus). Only three were reported trapped, but hunters took many more. An estimated peak population of 50 in September was reduced to 20 by early April. At least two fox dens were noted in February in an area northwest of Goose Island, and occasional fox observations were recorded including one in June on Goose Island.

Otters continue to sporadically utilize district habitat. Considerable otter activity, as evidenced by tracks and slides, occurred in the Shingle Creek area of Pool 7 in early February. A male otter was found dead in a gill net near Goose Island in early June. A maximum of 10 otter probably wander on and off the refuge, primarily in the Root and Black Rivers' bottomlands.

Raccoon populations thrive on the district in spite of heavy hunter - trapper pressure due partially to high fur prices. Trappers reportedly took 87 raccoons on the district, and many more were harvested by hunters and by trappers operating near tributaries and other areas adjacent to the refuge.

Skunks may have declined slightly over last year's population level. At least no rabies problem re-occurred and none were reported trapped.

All indications are that cottontail rabbit and oppossum populations increased last year, as evidenced by an increase in sightings and road kills. Trappers reported taking 50 oppossums compared to 15 in FY 1974, 2 in FY 1973, and none in FY 1972. Woodchuck numbers were estimated at 90 in the spring of FY 1975. Most are found on higher islands such as Goose Island where flooding does not evict them every year.

E. HAWKS, EAGLES, OWLS, AND CROWS:

The red-tailed hawk is the only hawk that is observed on the district year around. Most other hawk species were observed primarily in spring and fall including the following: marsh hawk, Cooper's hawk, American Kestrel, red-shouldered hawk, and brood-winged hawk. Rough-legged hawks were seen quite regularly, as many as 3 in one day, from early January through April 10. Two red-shouldered hawks were observed in the Black River bottoms 6/6. Their vocalizations and behavior make it possible that these were nesting individuals, which would apparently be a refuge "first". Further future investigation into the possibility will be undertaken next spring. Turkey vultures were sighted occasionally in spring and summer, but probably no more than 4 were present at any one time.

Osprey sightings totaled ten, the earliest being on 8/21 and continuing sporadically into mid-October, and the only spring observation was made 4/19.

Bald eagles were first observed on 8/16 (possibly a summer resident from Pool 9), and the population peak of 28 were counted 12/9. Four eagles were still present 1/6, but apparently only two remained the entire winter. Spring migrants were not noticed until 3/26. The spring peak was observed on 4/3, when 30 were counted.

One snowy owl was observed near the Black River in La Crosse on 10/19, and undoubtedly made a few passes over the district before moving on.

Barred owls and great horned owls were frequently observed and heard in the forested bottomlands of the district. Barred owls are by far the most common bird of prey found in the district. Screech owls were likely presented in small numbers, but no observations were made this year.

The common crow was present on the district in varying numbers throughout the year. A peak of 700 was estimated in mid-September, and a low of 100 remained in early January.

F. OTHER BIRDS: Ruby-throated hummingbirds were observed twice on the district, including once near the district service facility. A northern shrike was sighted in an area north of Goose Island on 12/12. As usual, warblers utilized the district habitation in tremendous numbers during migration, with myrtle warblers, American redstarts, and warbling vireos being among the most obvious in spring.

G. FISH: Fishing visits to the La Crosse District this year totaled 205,000 amounting to 844,000 activity hours. Sport fishing occurs year around, most heavily concentrated in the main channel behind the dams but also seasonally important in backwater areas, and is easily the largest public activity on the refuge. Species harvested include bluegill, crappie, large mouth and smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, sauger, yellow perch, and catfish. Commercial fishing is also important, and it is regulated by the fisherman's resident state. Carp, buffalo, and catfish comprise most of the commercial catch.

H. REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS: Reptiles and amphibians became inactive by early November, when air and water temperatures hovered near freezing. Spring peepers were first heard about 4/10. The first spring observation of "herptiles" occurred 4/15 when two map turtles were sighted sunning on logs.

Wisconsin DNR personnel initiated a study, including some fieldwork on the district, concerning populations of leopard frogs. Apparently their populations are in jeopardy in certain areas, possibly due to a disease problem. Results of the study are not known at this time.

I DISEASE: Dutch elm disease is becoming more obvious on the district as scattered groups of dead trees are found. Adjacent private land owners are particularly affected, and some have pointed a finger at the refuge as responsible for their dead elms. The district contains 4,000 - 4,500 acres of mature bottomland forest, 20-25% of which is comprised of American Elm. Any type of control or clean-up program is prohibitive in terms of cost, and justification from a wildlife standpoint is questionable.

J. INSECTS: Nothing significant to report.

K. RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES: None observed in FY 1975.

III. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT: A wildlife observation - nature appreciation foot trail on Goose Island was both planned and constructed in FY75. Work-study student Terri Anderson planned most of the trail in August, 1974. Clearing, sign varnishing, and sign erection were completed in June with the help of the summer work crew. The trail is 0.3 - 0.4 mi. long, presently contains 21 interpretive signs (more will likely be added), and takes participants through or by several habitat types including a marsh frequented by numerous wildlife species.

Trail stations were designed to allow removal of the wooden signs during winter to lengthen life of the signs and discourage vandalism. The signs were also varnished to help prevent weathering.

The trail is located just across a road which parallels the public campground on Goose Island, and is also near the developed county park portion of the island. Vandalism, primarily from youth which use the area as an after-school and weekend "hangout", is a continuous problem on Goose Island for both refuge and county facilities. For this reason the location of the nature trail was not marked by roadside signs. The campground concessionaire was encouraged to inform campers of the trail and its availability. The idea was to more or less reserve the trail for use by family campground users, at least for the first summer or until success and problems of the trail could be evaluated. Future plans call for a printed brochure on the trail to be made available at the campground and possible a "low-key" sign for the roadside beginning of the trail.

New wildlife observation - nature appreciation foot trail station and user on Goose Island. District Slide H163 (KB).

An area of cattle trespass was discovered in the Black River bottoms (Pool 7) in late summer of FY75. Further investigation revealed that approximately 200 acres of refuge lands were being illegally grazed and trampled, and evidence of habitat degradation--lack of understory, a browse line, cow trails and a generally trampled look--was evident to varying degrees on different areas. The guilty farmer was very surprised over our concern because he had been turning his cattle into the bottoms for nearly ten years, letting them wander across property lines at will, and no one had ever before shown any concern or even acknowledged the presence of the cattle. We explained that the grazing had just not been previously discovered by UMR personnel due to the remote location and the large size of the area we patrol.

The farmer agreed to install and maintain a three-wire fence along the refuge boundary if we would furnish the material. Fence supplies were ordered from GSA and the ½ mile of boundary was surveyed, marked, and cleared. In early June the fence was constructed by the farmer with limited assistance and supervision by district personnel. The real test will be when the Black River floods, as it does at least once each spring. Hopefully, the expensive fence will stand tight and with limited maintenance keep on protecting refuge habitat for many years to come.

Development of Wildcat Landing (Pool 8), which is under lease to Houston County, Minnesota, continued during the year. The 2.3 acres of FWS lands involved are primarily dredged spoil material (formerly marsh -- thanks Corps *#X!). Construction of new picnic tables, shelters, restrooms, and parking areas were the primary accomplishments. District personnel attempted to monitor the project to insure that the county didn't get carried away with development, spreading soil into marshes for parking lots etc.

Several attempts were made to close a crude road along the southwest border of Goose Island to motorized vehicular traffic. The road was badly deteriorating into little more than a litter-collecting lover's lane where incidents of vehicles becoming stuck in mudholes were becoming very frequent. Old highway guard posts were used on several futile attempts to barricade the road. Even addition of concrete to the post holes was insufficient to prevent the posts from being pushed over, pulled up, broken off, or simply driven around after knocking over a few trees and shrubs. Apparently someone with a 4-wheel drive vehicle saw the project as a challenge to remove any obstructions that we could devise. The shallow water table was the primary hindrance to installation of solid roadblocks. Other steps are currently being taken to solve the problem.

The only other significant refuge development was acquisition of 2-way radio capabilities for the district. Two portable Motorola "hand sets" were obtained in November. These contain Wisconsin DNR channels and were thus useful during the latter part of the duck season. A 4-channel radio having both Wisconsin and Minnesota

channels was installed in the 1971 Plymouth wagon on 3/31. The set up was then completed when a 1975 Plymouth wagon, completed with 4-channel radio, was put into service on the district on 5/19. The radio capabilities greatly improved cooperation and coordination with state personnel, saved many miles of driving, improved work efficiency of district personnel, and will be a tremendous boost to law enforcement efforts.

B. PLANTINGS: None to report.

C. COLLECTIONS AND RECEIPTS: A number of waterfowl, both dead and crippled (shot) birds, were collected during duck season. Dead canvasback in good condition were given to the canvasback research team (discussed further in Section V). Other dead waterfowl were donated to the Biology Department at the University of Wisconson-La Crosse. Live waterfowl were given to Mr. Charles Morgan of La Crosse, who has a Federal Salvage Permit and facilities to attempt bringing crippled waterfowl back to health for release. Unfortunately, no crippled canvasback or redheads survived, but numerous dabblers particularly mallards were nursed back to health.

D. CONTROL OF VEGETATION: None this year.

E. PLANNED BURNING: None this year.

Asst. District Mgr. Peter Smith posting canvasback warning sign. Much of district maintenance work consists of posting activities. District slide AK46 (KB)

IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

A. GRAZING: Four permits covering 94 head of cattle for 277.58 animal unit months were terminated October 31, 1975. Revenue from this use amounted to $555.16 of which all but $111.71 went to the Corps of Engineers because of land ownership. Down payments totaling $115.00 ($21.00 to FWS) were actually collected at the time of permit issuance in April, 1974, but are included in the $555.16 figure. Four permits for cattle grazing were issued in May, 1975, at which time down payments totaling $80.00 were collected, all of which went to the corps.

B. HAYING: None this year.

C. FUR HARVEST: On the basis of fur catch reports which each refuge trapper is required to submit, the estimated take of furbearers during the 1974-75 season (based on 88% return) is indicated as follows:

Species	Number Trappers	Number Taken	Take/ Trapper	Price/ Animal	Price Received
Muskrat	563	60,140	107	2.38	$ 143,135.00
Mink	43	84	1.9	9.58	804.72
Beaver	46	*450	9.8	11.64	5,238.00
Raccoon	33	87	2.6	10.70	930.90
Opposum	12	50	4.2	1.13	56.65
Fox	2	3	1.3	26.67	80.00
Skunk		---	--	---	----

*The refuge has a ten beaver limit, however, this regulation is not easily checked or enforced. Our beaver estimate is based on data obtained from the state which requires registration of all beaver taken.

The number of trappers this year increased tremendously (262 in FY72, 460 in FY74, 563 in FY75) even though fur prices were not significantly higher than last year. This increase in trapper pressure likely resulted in a higher percentage of the muskrats being taken and definitely resulted in many muskrats being trapped from areas which were only lightly (if at all) trapped in previous years. At the end of FY75 some indications were that the heavy trapping pressure in combination with the heavy spring and early summer floods may have resulted in a lower furbearer population in FY76. Problems associated with heavy trapping pressure on the district are discussed further in Section VI of this report.

At present we do not have reliable important biological data on existing furbearer populations, optimum population levels, optimum harvest levels, effects of harvest (or lack of harvest) on furbearer populations, etc. Our present trapping regulations thus largely ignore the ecological role of furbearer in the refuge ecosystem and tend to be based more on sociological than ecological considerations. With present priorities and finances, prospects of improvement in the furbearer management program are not particularly bright.

D. TIMBER HARVEST: None this year.

E. COMMERCIAL FISHING: Gill net, set line, and seine operation on the district were conducted throughout the year by 8 to 12 part-time commercial fishermen. All commercial fishing is regulated by the fishermen's resident state; no refuge permit is required. Success was variable in different seasons and areas, but was generally below normal. Again this year the most spectacular catches (up to 200,000 lbs.) were made during winter when rough fish such as carp tend to school in certain areas. Prices were generally fair, although some fishermen complained about competition from commercial fish farm operations. Many commercial fishermen complain about the increasing difficulty of boat access and poor fishing success in formerly productive areas due to increased siltation in backwater areas.

F. OTHER USES: Two permits for the operation of fish float concessions below Lock & Dams 6 and 7 at $50.00 each.

One permit for operation of a boat livery in Lawrence Lake (Pool 8) at $50.00.

Thirteen boathouse mooring sites (FWS lands) in Lawrence Lake at $10.00 each.

Permit to Northern Natural Gas Company for a pipeline metering station.

Permit to the Houston County, Minnesota, Park Department for development of a park and recreation area at Wildcat Creek landing.

Permit to the Badger State Sportsmen Club of La Crosse, Wisconsin, for a "conservation" project on Goose Island. With the prohibition of releasing ducks on the refuge coming in late FY74, the club is currently contemplating an attempt to build a nesting population of giant Canada geese on private lands in the Coon Creek valley area of Vernon County, Wisconsin, using their flock of semi-domestic geese as stock. Refuge personnel have continued to encourage the club to search for private lands to serve as the club's base, since there is a good possibility that their permit will not be renewed after its 1980 expiration. In December it was discovered that feed was being placed outside the club's goose pens which, in combination with some flowage from their artesian well, was possibly holding a flock of mallards that otherwise would have migrated. A stern letter, in conjunction with personal contacts, remedied the situation. A letter was subsequently sent to the club which outlined future specific dates for shutting off the well, placing the geese inside their building, eliminating all feed from the area, etc.

Administration of Corps Permits--
According to the 1961 General Plan and Cooperative Agreement between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, administration of Corps permits and Special Use Licenses is to be a responsibility of the Service. Approximately 215 permits for road and power easements, docks, boathouses, moorage sites, and concessions are handled by district personnel. Of these permits, about 137 are for boathouses found mostly in Pool 8 on the Minnesota bank of the Mississippi River.

For background information, boathouses are generally "poor man's floating cottages," a home away from home. Many bristle with modern conveniences such as electricity for stoves, refrigerators, lights, heaters, televisions, etc. The boathouse owner is typically interested in river activities and finds his boathouse an unrestricted base for relaxation and recreation. For years these structures have been a part of the scenery, and no one really noticed if their housekeeping was sloppy or their general appearance shoddy.

Most boathouses are of wooden construction with tarpaper or sheet-metal covering. Windows and a front and back door are usually found, and some accomodate boat moorage inside. Aside from aesthetics degradation, wildlife habitat reduction, exclusive occupation of shoreline fish and fishing habitat, and headaches with possible abandonment; structures themselves may not be as harmful as associated activities that often accompany their presence.

Permit violations have never been strictly enforced in the past. Priorities and manpower shortages were likely the principal reasons. As a result many boathouse owners are indifferent to simple permit requirements such as registering boathouses, soliciting permission

to move locations or build new structures, and putting permit numbers on their structures. Some flatly refuse to cooperate unless taken to court.

Permit holders range from local retired people, general hunting-fishing-trapping enthusiasts, out-of-state vacationers, commercial fishermen, and simply "old river rat" types. These permittees often abuse and manipulate adjacent property, government frontage, and often railroad right-of-ways. Trees, brush, and grass are often cut, and boathouse owners commonly construct auxiliary storage sheds, latrines, concrete and rubble "bank protection." Frequently stacked about in various fashions are debris piles, lumber, old barrels, trash barrels, discarded boathouse support cables, and general litter. In some cases human wastes and sink drains dump directly into the river. On the other hand, occasionally one finds lush lawns, picnic tables, well-kept structures, and very little debris.

Areas downstream from boathouse clusters inevitably are collecting centers for jettisoned boathouse and dock artifacts that floated away before snagging up. Some debris such as water-filled barrels tend to move about only during periods of high water.

Boathouses are quite vulnerable to vandalism and theft, and thus create problems for county law enforcement personnel. Little or no night-lighting plus part-time occupancy, compounded by "party" weekends, seem to invite these problems. Enforcement of litter and fish and game laws is also very difficult in boathouse areas. When the district personnel are off duty and away from the refuge, others are living on the refuge all hours of the night and day. Temptation to over-limit on fish and game by making a few trips back and forth to boathouses are not resisted. Pre-season trapping capers sometimes originiate at boathouses, and many other schemes to circumvent fish and game regulations utilize boathouses for bases. Waterfowl are especially affected, because 38 boathouses are located in the Wisconsin Islands Waterfowl Closed Area in Pool 8.

At least one inspection of the structures is made each year to check for compliance with permit conditions. Inspections of boathouses indicate that the majority have one or more major violations. The two most prevalent violations are: (1) Failure to have flotation barrels (most boathouses are supported by numerous empty 55-gallon storage drums) filled with polyurethane to prevent sinking, and (2) Use of the structure for "permanent or temporary living quarters," which is a direct violation of Corps permit conditions.

Unfortunately, the regulation concerning elimination of habitable structures on public conservation and recreation areas administered by the Department of the Interior (Title 43 of CFR, part 21) apparently does not apply to Corps-permitted boathouses on the district. Recent meeting and correspondence with Corps personnel indicate a possible willingness to cancel permits having serious violations. Even <u>if</u> this does ever occur, however, the question of how to physically remove the material from the river has not been satisfactorily answered. Past refuge experience with abandoned

boathouses indicates that complete removal and debris clean-up of one structure with our limited equipment requires 6-10 man-days and is a hazardous operation. Preliminary indications are that the federal court system may be hesitant to take in the significant workload that a serious "boathouse clean-up" operation might involve.

A partially sunken "typical" boathouse structure -- removal of this structure (junk) was not easy or quick. Dist. slide file (PTS)

In summary, administration of Corps of Engineer permits and licences (particularly boathouse permits), is a substantial task for district personnel. Boathouses on the district are generally incompatible with refuge objectives and should probably be eliminated. Accomplishment of this task will require extensive effort and cooperation involving the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Corps, Departments of Natural Resouces in the effected states, and federal - state court systems, district attorneys, etc. District personnel anxiously await for some kind of action to result from much effort and agony already put into resolving the problem.

V. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND APPLIED RESEARCH

A. WOOD DUCK MANAGEMENT: Wood duck use on the district is determined by spring flight counts, weekly population estimates, brood counts and production estimates, and banding activities.

Brood Counts that were conducted in July, 1974, showed an increase compared to July, 1973. Thirty broods were sighted for a total of 228 young. This represents a 49% increase in broods sighted and a 59% increase in young per brood compared to 1973. The average brood size went from 6 in 1973 to 7.6 in 1974. From this data the total production for the summer was calculated at 2,280 birds with a breeding population of 300.

In August, wood duck banding operations were conducted with baited swim-in type traps. Unlike other years, conditions were excellent and 253 birds were banded in two weeks. The following sex-age information was obtained from the banding sample:

Total Banded	253	
Number of Locals	10	(2.53%)
Number of Immatures	149	(58.8%)
Number of Adults	104	(41.1%)
Adult Males: Adult Females	11:2	
Sub-adult Male: Sub-adult Female	87:72	
Total Male: Female	165:88	

The ratio of immature males to female is almost equal. Adult male to female ratios are "lop-sided" in favor to males, probably due to a trapping bias at this time of the year. The total wood duck population on the district during banding activities was estimated at 2,600 birds. With 58.8% of the banded birds being immature, we could expect 1,638 birds of the 2,600 to be this years' production.

Using the brood count (2,280) and banded birds (1,638) production estimate, plus other general observations throughout the summer, it was determined the district production was approximately 2,085 wood duck. Brood counts also revealed the following waterfowl production on the La Crosse District: Mallard - 1,700; Blue-winged teal - 80; and Hooded mergansers - 80. The peak wood duck population occurred the week of September 14 with 4,500 birds present.

With the arrival of spring, wood duck flight counts were conducted at four sites according to district wildlife inventory plans. The results of these counts are intended to serve as an index to nesting wood duck populations. Regular wood duck counts in the spring are difficult, at best, because the birds are widely scattered so flight counts are used. In the spring of 1975, four tributaries to the Mississippi River were counted. In addition, two other

tributaries not in the inventory plan were counted to provide a larger sample. Here is the results of the counts for the last five years:

Location	Time of Count	Birds Sighted 1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Wildcat Creek	AM	34	18	19	14	12
Root River	PM	55	58	89	22	27
Dakota Creek	AM	13	3	7	6	16
Coon Creek	AM	11	30	16	24	20
TOTAL		113	109	131	66	75
Pine Creek	AM	--	--	--	23	30
Chipmunk Creek	AM	--	--	--	43	13

We feel these figures should only be used for illustrating trends since many variables exist in gathering data. The spring flight counts indicate that wood duck use is up over last year, but still lower than high use years. From our best estimates, the spring of 1975 may have from 400 to 450 breeding wood duck compared to 300 in 1974.

When comparing data on wood ducks this year against last year, we find increased observations in all categories. The total use days was 231,658 in 1975 compared to 202,867 in 1974 or a 12% increase this year. The peak population was 4,500 birds or 500 more than a year ago. Based on hunter surveys, 4,600 wood duck were harvested in 1975 compared to 3,500 in 1974. It appears that wood duck numbers have stabilized over the past 10 years at the present population levels.

B. HERON AND EGRET ROOKERY STUDY: In 1971, an intensive rookery study was begun to monitor great blue heron and great egret populations. The main objective was to gather information on abundance, nesting efforts, production, and general rookery dynamics. Since great blue heron and great egrets represent a peak in an aquatic food chain, they may well function as an indicator species to aquatic environmental quality.

In late 1971 all nest trees were located and marked with a numbered metal tag. The tree species and the number of nests present were recorded plus all the trees were plotted on a map for future references. All information is recorded on McBee data cards for fast retrieval. Since the projects' beginning, it has been determined that three surveys were needed each year. First, a total nest and tree count is conducted in the winter. Second, a survey is made in April or early May to determine the amount of nesting activity. This survey is a 20% sample of the rookery. Thirdly, the same 20% sample is counted in mid-July to determine nesting success. All findings

related to the sample surveys are then expanded for the total rookery. Data has been compiled for three years now. The following are some basic facts and observations about the La Crosse rookery:

During the first survey (1971), a total of 200 nest trees were located containing a total of 704 nests (winter count). The 1974 survey revealed 235 trees contained nests with 600 to 700 nests present, depending on which of three nest counts is used. In three years:

- the number of trees involved has increased by 17%
- Great blue heron production has increased by 72%
- Great egret production has decreased by 60%
- the average number of great blue heron per nest has increased by 15%
- the average number of great egret per nest has decreased by 19%

A chronological timetable of rookery activity would look something like this:

	Great Blue Heron	Great Egrets
Arrival Date	March 15	March 25
Egg laying	April 15	April 15
Hatching	May 13 to July 4	May 7 to June 28
Fledging of young	June 25 to Aug. 15	June 15 to Aug. 1
Rookery is deserted as family groups leave by Sept. 1		
Last Observations	Nov. 25	Nov. 20

Here is a comparison of rookery data since 1971:

Year	Active Nests	Active Heron Nests	Active Egret Nests	Heron Young/ Nest	Herons Produced	Egret Young/ Nest	Egrets Produced
1972	406	315(78%)	91(22%)	1.79	563	2.46	224
1973	405	357(88%)	48(12%)	1.94	693	2.11	101
1974	516	472(91.5%)	44(8.5%)	2.06	970	2.00	94

The 1974 adult population was 906 great blue heron and 150 great egrets compared to 654 great blue heron and 200 great egrets in 1972. We are concerned about the three year decline in the great egret population and productivity. There is a possibility that a sampling error has distorted our information. It has been discovered that egrets may be maturing and leaving the rookery earlier than the herons. Egrets tend to build very small nests and are much more difficult to detect against the bright sky. Steps are being taken to take special care in future data gathering.

In Febuary, 1975, the winter rookery survey indicated 249 trees contained 674 nests. This gives further indication that the rookery continues to expand. In fact, there has been a 24% increase in the number of trees involved in the rookery since 1971. Using the average number of nests from the three surveys in 1971 and 1974, we found a 29% increase in nests in the rookery.

C. CANVASBACK: Canvasback continue to be an important fall and spring migrant on the La Crosse District. Although declining continental populations of canvasbacks have been a major concern in recent years, canvasback numbers utilizing this district have continued to increase tremendously.

It is apparent from the chart on the following page that canvasbacks use days have jumped 342% since 1972. In fact, this trend goes back to 1967 when steady increases became noticable. Between 1967 -1973 there was a 635% increase use in peak numbers of canvasback. Reasons for the increased use are not obvious, but have generally been attributed to habitat loss and deterioration which caused shifts in traditional migration patterns. Changing habitat conditions on the river through natural shallowing and sitation may be transforming the districts open water areas into ideal canvasback habitat. Wild celery and fingernail clams seem to be the main attractants in these areas.

For the third consecutive year Pools 7 & 8 on the Mississippi River were a major study area for migrating canvasback. Dr. David Trauger, biologist with the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center at Jamestown, N.D. again headed the team of researchers. The primary objectives this year were as follows:

(1) To determine the migrational relationships between concentration areas at La Crosse and Keokuk Pools, particularly the wintering distribution from these points using color-marked birds.

(2) To determine the abundance, compostion, and chronology of canvasback staging on the river during migration.

(3) To test aerial photography techniques to determine canvasback numbers.

(4) To delineate the principal feeding areas and determine the major food organisms utilized.

(5) To test the use of radio telemetry.

(6) To determine the significance and nature of environmental contamination of food used by canvasback.

(7) To determine the type and levels of various environmental pollutants in canvasback.

Researchers arrived in the La Crosse area in mid-October and began night-lighting and bait trapping activities. Birds were hard to come by the first two weeks but eventually the corn-baited traps began paying off. Night lighting efforts were hampered by clear nights with a full moon, causing birds to flush easily at the approach of a boat. Bait trapping proved to be the most successful means of capturing canvasback, which was contrary to 1973 experience. A total of 181 canvasback were banded and dyed

LA CROSSE DISTRICT CANVASBACK USE
Pool 7 & 8 Upper Miss. Refuge

	Fall Use Days	Fall[1] Peak	Fall Peak Date	Fall[2] Use Dates	Spring Use Days	Spring Peak	Spring Peak Date	Spring[3] Use Dates	Total Use Days
FY 72	1,018,500	38,700	10/23	10/16-11/27	131,600	5,150	4/15	3/25-5/6	1,150,100
FY 73	1,156,540	40,700	10/28	10/14-12/2	191,730	9,800	4/7	3/10-5/10	1,348,270
FY 74	1,897,070	72,000	10/30	10/15-12/11	258,090	16,950	4/6	3/9-4/27	2,155,160
FY 75	3,578,253	117,750	10/25	10/9-12/19	364,525	21,236	4/12	3/22-5/3	3,942,778

1 Ground count figures used so as to be comparable with previous data. Aerial counts in FY 73, FY 74, and FY 75 revealed figures of 60,000, 98,000, and 125,000 respectively.

2 Dates when at least 4,000 were present.

3 Dates when at least 100 birds were present.

blue. An additional thirteen birds were recaptured, most of which were banded at Chesapeake Bay and along the Atlantic Seaboard the previous winter.

One observation made is that the number of birds on the Mississippi River pools is greater than those observed on Chesapeake Bay during the winter. This leads researchers to believe that some of the birds winter more widely dispersed than was originally believed. Peak populations on the river exceeded last year's numbers with more than 120,000 recorded at La Crosse in late October and 80,000 observed at Keokuk, Iowa in mid-November. A coordinated canvasback census was conducted in early November with cooperation of federal, state, and provincial personnel. Although a complete tabulation for the United States and Canada is unavailable yet, 246,340 canvasback were counted in Region 3 and Ontario. Another interesting observation which is indicative of the canvasbacks' plight is the fact that males out-number the females by a substantial margin. Dr. Trauger feels this is due to the females being more vulnerable to the gun in hunting season and that they are more subject to predators during nesting season.

Color marked canvasbacks were observed throughout the fall period. District personnel observed five blue canvasback on the refuge in the November 22 waterfowl count. About 37,000 canvasback were in the pool 7 and 8 area at that time. Our last sighting occurred December 9, when one blue "can" was seen. Total district population on 12/9 was approximately 53 birds. Even though we had 364,525 canvasback use days in the spring, no color marked birds were seen. At the present time, we have no information on canbasback sightings made in other areas of the country.

In the fall, canvasback concentrations and research activities are accompanied by the waterfowl hunting season. A detailed discussion of the hunt can be found in section VI of this report. Even though the canvasback and redhead season was closed on the refuge, the impact of the 35,000 hunter visits were felt. In addition to the two waterfowl closed areas (13,170 acres) open water hunting in Vernon County was again closed this year. The FY 1974 season showed this move to be helpful in protecting canvasback. However, as the population increased 61% this year and birds stayed longer, new feeding areas were sought. Consequently, canvasback targets increased with many being shot at and some being harvested by mistake. This season can best be compared with FY 1973, with one exception. Hazing and harassment in the waterfowl closed areas intensified particularly in the Lake Onakaska portion of Pool 7. Refuge closed areas, which are in navigable waters, are closed only to hunting. The canvasback study team believes that harassment was a very significant factor in their failure to bait and trap in that area. It is even possible that some canvasback may have moved from the pool because of continuous harassment. Most of the problem was caused by commercial

and sport fishermen, pleasure boaters and sightseers. Little evidence of intentional harassment was detected. Solutions to this problem seem elusive short of complete closure of the lake, a likely impossible measure.

In summary, it would seem something would have to pop up sooner or later. Will canvasback use keep increasing year after year with a limited food supply existing in the closed areas? Can canvasback be reasonabily protected from hunters? Will the canvasback be forced to find suitable habitat else where assuming there is some that is not being used? When one-third to one-half of the known world population of a species begins concentrating into one area, what does this mean? To what extent are we prepared to go to protect the species and the area? Will additional closed areas be necessary for protection or restricted boat travel on navigable water be imposed? There seems to be no easy answer. Ultimately the birds' actions, population numbers, and people's priorities will determine the necessary steps to be taken.

D. GREAT: In October 1974, the Great River Environmental Action Team (GREAT) was established for the purpose of coordinating activities of several agencies dealing with the upper Mississippi River. The participating agencies are the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of Transportation, the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission, and the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa. GREAT is under the auspices of the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission to which all the participating agencies belong. Joseph Scott (USFWS) and William Pearson (Corps) are acting co-chairmen. Input, however, is not limited to these agencies, but is actively solicited from citizens. Town meetings are held up and down the river to get citizen reactions and ideas on river problems, since it was these problems that precipitated the formation of GREAT. In recent years dredging of the navigation channel has come into direct conflict with existing wildlife and fish habitat. Because of this, dredging will receive much attention. A significant reduction of dredging material to be removed will be sought, as well as finding productive uses for the material and stabilizing disposal sites.

The GREAT team is divided into 11 work groups with the lead agency having the most expertise in a given area being in charge of that group. The Fish and Wildlife Service heads two groups, namely side-channel openings and fish and wildlife management. La Crosse District personnel have participated in several groups, being particularly useful in identifying filled-in sloughs and selecting suggested locations for spoil deposit. Hopefully GREAT will be instrumental in developing a multi-use concept for the river resources. Each agency must recognize and respect the functions of others and preserve the river's unique characteristics for future generations.

E. OIL SPILL STUDIES: The main navigation channel of the Mississippi River carries thousands of tons of material each season via barge and towboat. Bulk shipments of crude oil, gasoline, and other petroleum products are not uncommon. A test exercise was thus planned to determine how a real spill would be handled. On June 4 the Jolly Roger, a fictitious barge, hit a wing dam near Lock & Dam 8 at Genoa, Wis. The hit triggered the test which put the Wis. Dept. of Natural Resources, the Iowa Conservation Comm., and Minn. Dept. Of Pollution Control; plus personnel of the Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Coast Guard, and EPA into action. The event caused a chain of telephone calls which produced men and equipment on the spot with varying degrees of success. The exercise pointed out how vulnerable the river is to such a disaster. The basic problem was having proper equipment available in time to do any good. Oil booms had to be brought in from Madison, Wis. (65 miles), to complete a 500-foot section by the Wisconsin DNR. All other agencies did not bring such equipment because of prohibitive costs and distances to the test site.

On June 14 a follow-up exercise was held with local Wisconsin DNR and refuge personnel. The objective was to test waterfowl hazing devices including shell crackers, SCRAM rockets, and the "Zon" gun. In case of a spill these devices would be used to scare birds out of an area until the material could be cleaned up or moved on downstream. Our concern has grown in the past four years because of the increasing importance of the area to canvasbacks and redheads during fall migration. A substantial oil spill, or other hazardous material, at the right time could wipe out a major portion of the entire canvasback population.

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS

The La Crosse District had 521,000 visits in FY75. The peak month was July when 104,700 people visited the refuge. Generally speaking, public use activity was down slightly from FY74. Weather conditions and how the fish are biting contribute the most influence on visitor use from year to year. Many visitors indulged in several activities during each visit. For example, a family group may have fished, hiked, and picknicked in one outing. A breakdown of visits this year by activity indicates: fishing-204,805, hunting-46,999, wildlife-oriented recreation-226,745, and non-wildlife oriented recreation-441,719.

A. HUNTING: By far the biggest hunt on the refuge is duck hunting with 46,095 people participating in FY75 on the district. A total of 6,119,000 duck use days and 55,000 goose use days occurred during the hunting season. Unfortunately for the hunters, most of the use was in the waterfowl closed areas, plus the fact that canvasback and redhead, with 3,259,000 use days, were illegal birds on the river. As last year, a joint effort was made with the Wisconsin DNR in collecting hunter pressure and kill data for the river. All hunter car counts and bag checks were set up before the season in a random fashion by date, time of day, and location. The entire survey was programmed for computer analysis and was designed to remove sampling errors and bias.

The Wisconsin duck season opened at noon Oct. 2 and closed Nov. 20. The point system was selected by the state with canvasback and redhead being illegal birds on the river. The Minnesota season ran from noon Oct. 2 through Nov. 15. The four-bird limit system was selected with a 4:00 PM closing each day, the idea being to save local ducks.

At the close of the season the following data were summarized by state. In Wisconsin the average number of ducks taken per hunter per trip was 0.94. A season total of 37,375 hunters bagged 35,317 birds and lost or crippled 8,336 others. In Minnesota the average number of ducks taken per hunter per trip was 1.21. A season total of 8,720 hunters bagged 10,590 birds and lost or crippled 5,708.

Both states combined show that 46,095 hunters bagged 45,907 birds with 14,044 crippled or lost. Each hunter bagged 0.96 birds per trip. The crippling was 0.31 birds compared to those in the bag. The average hunt lasted 3.63 hours. The harvest was broken down by species with the following percentages found: mallard-41.8%, wood duck-15.2%, BW teal-12.5%, baldpate-10.6%, GW teal-7.5%, pintail-2.7%, gadwall-2.5%, ringneck-2.0%, black duck-1.3%, bufflehead and common merganser-1.1%, scaup-0.91%, and ruddy, scoters, shovelers, and goldeneye occasionally taken.

Compared to FY74 the waterfowl harvest was identical (45,450); however, the similarities ended here. The total number of hunters increased 34% and the number of lost or crippled birds increased 38% this year. The canvasback which enjoyed excellent protection in FY74, really "took it on the chin" in FY75. A detailed explanation of this follows under Violations in this section.

Canada goose hunting success appeared to have picked up even though fall populations have remained fairly constant through recent years. About 50 geese were harvested, most of which were a "bonus" bird for duck hunters. A handful of hardy hunters do hunt geese on the refuge after the duck season closes.

Waterfowl hunting accounted for 46,095 of the 46,999 hunter visits recorded in FY75. The remainder was distributed among hunting of white-tailed deer, rabbits, squirrels, raccoon, fox, ruffed grouse, snipe, and woodcock.

B. VIOLATIONS: Illegal shooting of canvasbacks was the type of violation which drew the most attention, both locally and Service-wide in FY75. The tremendous increase in canvasback numbers has already been discussed in Section V of this report. Early in the duck season "cans" tended to concentrate more in Pool 7 than Pool 8, in the first half of November the distribution on the two pools was approximately the same, and late in the season interpool movement may have occurred because numbers in the two pools fluctuated much.

Unfortunately, the number of canvasbacks killed by hunters on the district this year increased at a much greater rate than did the number of cans. In October "cans" were shot in significant numbers in the Gibbs Chute - Upper Brices Prairie area of Pool 7. In November canvasbacks tended to avoid flying over the firing line in this area and this, combined with news of our enforcement efforts in the area, seemed to greatly reduce the illegal kill. About the first of November "cans" began using areas well within the boundaries of public hunting areas in the Stoddard vicinity of Pool 8. During the last two weeks of season, therefore, numerous "cans" were killed and crippled by ignorant and "outlaw" hunters in this area. In addition to these two problem areas, two instances of intentional canvasback slaughter occurred in the Bell and Rosebud Islands area of Pool 7, with 17 being taken from one blind. Also, 1-2 hunting parties hunted two days on Red Oak Island (Pool 7) where 30,000 to 50,000 "cans" were concentrated.

On the following page is a comparison of statistics for the past three years since canvasbacks have been protected on the river. Of course, these figures represent only a fraction of the actual loss of canvasbacks. Many reports were received of canvasbacks being killed or crippled, and a thorough search for dead and crippled birds was not possible.

Year	Peak No.[1]	No. of Cases	No. Found Dead[2]	Misc. Pertinent Information
1972	50,500	11	30	"Open-water hunting" legal in Vernon County (Pool 8)
1973	86,000	1	3	
1974	121,500	12	32	Bart Foster (UMR) & Dave Hammes (Wis. DNR) were both retired, no assistance from Special Agents

[1]Approximate average of ground & aerial counts.

[2]Does not include cases.

Reasons for the tremendous jump in the canvasback kill are unclear. Observations and untested theories, both by district personnel and the canvasback research team, indicate that the late season concentration of "cans" in the Stoddard public hunting area may have been in response to a somewhat depleted food supply within the adjacent Wisconsin Islands Closed Area.

Also, the absence of "stump" or open-water hunters, in accordance with Wisconsin regulations for Vernon County, allowed the "cans" to feed and rest in these stump areas without excessive harassment. Most canvasback shooting that was observed in this area occurred in early morning and late evening when the "cans" were flying in and out of the stump areas and were extremely vulnerable to hunters on islands scattered around the vicinity. The sight of hundreds and thousands of canvasbacks at sunset and sunrise skimming at tree-top height over islands sprinkled with hunters was spine-tingling but common during the last two weeks of duck season. Thus, the special closure in Vernon County may have been a mixed blessing; "cans" were encouraged to use stump areas and were vulnerable to surrounding island-based hunters.

Shortage of enforcement personnel may have contributed somewhat to the 1974 kill of canvasbacks. The Wisconsin DNR had at least one enforcement vacancy during the season, Gus Bonde (Madison Special Agent) was unable to work on the river, this was UMR's first year without the able enforcement services of Bart Foster, and District Manager Butts was a "greenhorn"--both in enforcement work and in familiarity with the district. The problem was compounded by the rigid schedule of car counts and bag checks which demanded much time and often foiled enforcement efforts in certain key areas and at critical times.

Solutions to the canvasback kill problem are not simple. Enlarging present closed areas, particularly to include the Stoddard "stump area," should benefit canvasbacks. Such action, however, would undoubtedly be met with tremendous hunter opposition since discriminating hunters sometimes enjoy good success on mallards and divers in

this area. More drastic (and probably more effective) measures could include closure of all the Vernon County portion of Pool 8 and the Lake Onalaska portion of Pool 7. A "beefing up" of enforcement efforts, combined with effective news releases and publicity concerning violations, should also help alleviate the problem.

Better and more signs, both at landings and key closed area boundaries, are also needed. Some of the more flagrant violations, such as hunting on Red Oak Ridge, were committed by non-local people, at least partially due to ignorance. Discussions with hunters who had hunted in areas where "cans" were common (in a few cases the hunters had even been observed shooting at canvasbacks) often revealed that hunters were unaware of their presence. The red canvasback warning signs (see picture on page III-3) presently used are definitely inadequate.

In spite of several articles by Ken Brown in the La Crosse Tribune concerning the local canvasback situation, hunter attitudes concerning special canvasback regulations were again apprehensive. Many could not understand why they could not take one "can" because so many were present and this would allow them to legally make an identification error. Most thought the season on "cans" should be closed everywhere if it were closed on the river (the "nobody gets the goodies if I can't" attitude). A few hunters thought the closure was simply a method to "pinch" them since "nobody can always identify ducks." Also, a few true sportsmen were pleased to see the number of canvasbacks increasing and wholeheartedly supported the regulations.

In summary, during the 1974 (FY75) waterfowl season on the La Crosse District we were very frustrated because habitat was being provided for a record number of canvasbacks while simultaneously numerous "cans" were being crippled and killed by duck hunters in spite of our best education and enforcement efforts. We must take a long and hard look at our regulations and other means to protect canvasbacks if the La Crosse District is going to continue its very vital role in the welfare of this valuable wildlife resource.

District personnel handled 33 cases in FY75. Our waterfowl enforcement efforts were reduced over FY74 primarily because of large numbers of car counts and bag checks. $871.00 in fines were levied by the various courts. A breakdown of violation types reveals: 8 hunting in a closed area, 5 taking canvasback in a closed season, 2 overbags, 2 hunting without duck stamp, 1 illegal use of decoys, 2 destruction of government property, 3 illegal tree cutting, 1 illegal structure on government property, 1 snowmobile trespass, 3 fishing with too many lines, 1 commercial fishing in the wrong state, 2 trapping without refuge tags, 1 trapping before season.

This was the year for refuge encroachments and trespass. The very boundaries of the district touch on five cities with 75,000 people along 35 miles of river. The proximity of so many people with

unlimited access to the district makes it essential that refuge programs and purposes be understood. It was proven this year that ignorance is still rampant concerning even the very existence of a national wildlife refuge on the upper Mississippi River.

On February 27 an illegal cabin was discovered on refuge lands west of French Island, Wisconsin. Four people were encountered playing cards in the structure and were discreetly informed of the trespass. Although nobody admitted owning or building the cabin, they all agreed to dispose of it. Their original plan to skid it over the ice and snow to private land could not be accomplished without removing more trees, so it was eventually burned on the spot.

Illegal cabin on refuge land -- French Island area. (PTS)

One of the individuals involved with the cabin had also trespassed with a snowmobile. Present refuge regulations do not permit snowmobiles on refuge lands; however, travel on the ice is permitted. With the maze of islands and sloughs on the river it is difficult for a snowmobile to get from one place to another without crossing some land. It is even more difficult to enforce this law without the use of a snowmobile. Consequently, violations are common and the relatively new law has yet to be tested in federal court by this refuge.

On March 2, eight people were apprehended removing and cutting trees on refuge lands on Goose Island without permits. All of the individuals were local residents and should have known better. When encountered, they had already cut 7 birch and a huge black ash (30 in. DBH).

The trees were sawed up into short segments to be used for fire wood and were being hauled by tractor, wagon, and car. The wood was to be used to heat a woodcraft shop and adjacent residence. The energy crisis and ignorance were given as reasons for collecting the wood. It was noted later in the spring that other people were collecting wood from the refuge; however, no additional cases were made. The refuge allows people to collect wood with a permit. The conditions are: no more than one cord of wood can be taken per permit, wood can be used for personal use only and cannot be sold, only dead wood on the ground may be taken. Standing dead trees can not be collected. This type of violation has tremendous potential as a future problem on the district, and will be watched accordingly.

85 year-old black ash tree illegally cut on Goose Island. Note the quarter on stump. District slide file (PTS).

On February 6 a violation of Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act was discovered on Blue Lake near La Crescent, Minnesota. The Frey Forest Products Co. was observed dumping sawmill wastes directly onto the ice and water of Blue Lake. Ecological Services, Minn. Dept. of Pollution Control, EPA, and Corps personnel were notified. Photos and samples were taken and the illegal practice was stopped. All materials in violation were removed by early summer.

Efforts were made in FY75 to remove a commercial sign which was discovered on a refuge island in FY74. Because of a legal dispute over actual ownership of the site, removal was postponed. It appears that the sign will be removed early in FY76.

C. TRAPPING: As pointed out in Section IV, the number of fur trappers on the La Crosse District has increased tremendously over the past few years, more than doubling in the four years since 1970-71 (262 to 563). Probable reasons for this increase are several including the following: (1) ease of access to the refuge via boat docks, boathouses, numerous private and public landing and liveries, and hundreds of boats and skiffs chained to trees all over the district; (2) ease of trapping--availability of the easy-to-use Conibear trap combined with the ready accessability of many trapping areas; (3) high fur prices have made fur trapping a money-making venture as well as a sport, thus attracting trappers with characteristics far removed from those of a true sportsman; and (4) the lack of close supervision or rigorous enforcement of trapping regulations--unlike many duck hunters, trappers do not get the feeling of being watched.

The increase in trapping pressure has understandably escalated associated problems, primarily numerous enforcement problems and general degradation of quality in the "sport" of fur trapping. Failure to upgrade the situation could lead to an erosion of public confidence and support of refuge personnel and programs.

Preseason muskrat trapping, often by using illegal "box" traps which catch several 'rats, was very rampant on the district this year. In effect, a relatively few unscrupulous individuals "skimmed the cream" off the furbearer resource in some areas before the season opened. At least 13 serious preseason trapping violations were investigated, at least superficially, and these represented only a fraction of violations occuring. In spite of over 75 man-hours of effort by district personnel, most of them donated, no strong cases on hard-core violators were made.

Two basic types of individuals caused problems during this preseason period. Least serious but fairly numerous were school boys checking 6 to 12 conventional traps after school hours, often ignorant and/or indifferent of refuge boundaries and regulations. The other type, box trappers usually working from boats and at all hours of day and night, were a more serious problem. These violators were strictly in it for the money, and several were genuine outlaws. We learned after the season that one box trapper (and drug user) knew our boats and vehicles, carried a gun at all times, and vowed he would not be apprehended by district personnel.

Factors encouraging early trapping include the following:

(1) State season on muskrats opens in adjacent areas prior to refuge opening -- thus fur sales are legal;

(2) High fur prices provide monetary incentive;

(3) Easy access to the refuge provides quick means of running illegal traps and relatively easy escape or evasion;

(4) Most early trapping is during duck season; thus box traps can be set and run by apparent duck hunters, and the large number of

hunters and associated boating activity in the bottoms tend to mask the trappers' activity; and

(5) Enforcement and refuge personnel are usually occupied with waterfowl season -- bag checks, hunter car counts, enforcement; this, along with our past dismal record of trapper apprehensions, tend to give the early trapper confidence that he can get by.

In-season violations are also common, but the numerous trappers police one another to a certain extent (jealousy factor). Most common violations include a few untagged traps in an otherwise legal line, running several family trap lines (Mom's, wife's, grandma's, etc.), trapping too close to 'rat houses, and the hated trap and 'rat thief.

Reasons for our poor record of trapping enforcement are varied. Most obvious is our lack of time due to numerous activities associated with the waterfowl season, and the low priority (and rightly so) of fur trapping compared with canvasback research and protection, for example. Every hour spent on a trapping case is an hour away from waterfowl season activities; thus, it is difficult to justify time spent on trapping enforcement. Unfortunately, the nature of trapping violations dictates that much time be spent on each case. It is often a hide-and-wait game. A duck hunter may set 3 or 4 box traps as he leaves the marsh after sundown; then check them 4 days later at noon if it is foggy, or midnight, or 6:00 AM, and then move to a new location. Tips on violations are relatively few, often after-the-fact, and often so vague as to be useless. Much of the ineffectiveness of tips is due to a very widespread lack of confidence in district and state warden desire and/or ability to catch violators. The attitude is that "it won't do any good to report," and a tip followed by no action encourages further violation. The feeling is "he got away with it after I offered to lead them to the spot - what the heck, I might as well jump in and get my fair share any way I can."

Besides the rampant violations, the general overall quality of the typical trapping experience is often very poor, particularly in very crowded areas such as Goose Island. In these areas trappers are nearly elbow to elbow, fighting over prospective trap sites, setting 2 or 3 traps in each muskrat run, running each other's traps or pulling a competitor's traps, playing "musical chairs" with traplines every couple of days, etc.

In summary, the district furbearer trapping program is causing public relations problems. We as professionals generally agree that muskrats on refuges should not take priority over bald eagles, canvasbacks, or many other species. The general public, however, does not necessarily understand our priorities or our overall operations. We thus need to better explain and sell our programs. Refuge personnel are currently wrestling with these problems and possible remedies. Easy solutions are simply non-existent, particularly in the current budgetary-manpower-priorities framework under which we operate.

D. SPORT-O-RAMA During February the annual La Crosse Sport O-Rama was held at the Mary E. Sawyer Auditorium. Traditionally, the refuge exhibits a main floor display and continually shows films to interested viewers. On display this year were wildlife paintings, live waterfowl, trapping exhibits, UMR modular displays, and a non-game wildlife display consisting of an antique collection of stuffed birds, a stuffed bald eagle, and bird watching material such as binoculars, field guide, bird lists, etc. The Genoa National Fish Hatchery exhibited an aquarium with native fish and provided people to help staff the exhibit during the three-day event. Total attendence was 6,437 people. Participation in the show gives the refuge staff a chance to explain our programs to the public.

E. NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK A very important aspect of the La Crosse District's public relations effort is telling people about the Upper Mississippi Refuge and where it is located. National Wildlife Week gives us this opportunity. For two weeks, slide programs and movies were presented in 19 area schools in La Crosse, La Crescent, Hokah, Onalaska, and Stoddard. Thirty-eight presentations for 4,140 young people from kindergarten to senior school made up the bulk of our efforts. Area radio stations were given announcements for "plugging" wildlife week and the local newspaper featured an article. In conjunction with these activities, nine copies of Birds in our Lives were distributed to area libraries and high schools.

Through the entire year, 5,985 people were presented with educational refuge programs in one form or another. A high priority has been placed on first, putting the refuge on the map; and secondly, making all visitors aware of their responsibilities and privileges once they pass a blue goose sign.

On May 10, the refuge participated in the Gateway Area Council Bicentenial Scout Show. Refuge material was handed out from a small booth which depicted the Upper Mississippi Refuge. 1,400 scouts and 7,000 visitors were present for the one day show.

During July and August, Terri Anderson, a refuge work-study student, conducted a number of evening programs for campers on Goose Island. This county-developed camp-ground on refuge lands provides an excellent opportunity each summer to talk to refuge visitors. Terri did an excellent job presenting educational and entertaining films related to wildlife and the environment.

A rookery tour conducted in July for eleven biology students from La Crescent High School.

VII. OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

The summer crew of July and August consisted of two work-study students and four C.E.T.A. high school students. Ms. Terri Anderson, a Parks and Recreation major at the University of Wisconsin - La Crosse, was assigned the following tasks: Saturday night movies at the Goose Island campgrounds, planning and locating a nature trail adjacent to the campground, developing a boating and canoe trail route in the Goose Island area, completing the refuge sign plan, and developing displays depicting the refuge's 50th anniversary. Steve Severson, also a UWL student, was assigned a special vegetation mapping study and directed C.E.T.A. students in every-day projects. The crew completed a number of projects including brushing closed area lines and a nature trail, painting of boats and latrines, assisting in banding operations, cabin site cleanup, and cutting of poles for closed area posting. The only mishap was the swamping of a boat and subsequent loss of a number of hand tools.

During FY75 three high schools girls, all C.E.T.A. employees, worked in the office maintaining the files, typing, and answering phones. Ms. Judy Hanson ended her summer tour in August, Ms. Karlyn McMannie picked up the ball on 12/18, and Ms. Diane Hatch finished the year for us after coming in on 4/21. All these gals proved to be valuable help in day-to-day office chores.

In July the La Crosse District Manager's position was filled by Kenneth O. Butts, who originally hails from Higgins, Texas. He transferred from Atlanta where he was working with River Basin Studies in the Regional Office. Ken's work with U.S. Army Corps of Engineer permits, dredge and fill problems, and various other state and federal agencies should be an asset on this district. His previous refuge experience was at Clark Salyer Refuge and the Valentine, Neb. area. Ken, Sharla, and their two boys reside in La Crescent, Minnesota.

Assistant manager Peter Smith became the father of a baby girl, Kimberly Jean, on June 24. Mother and Kim are doing fine, and with a little adjustment Dad managed to pull through okay.

On the weekend of July 6 a boat was stolen from the district warehouse yard. The 16 ft. aluminum Feathercraft was in poor condition and was to be surveyed. Houston County sheriff and the FBI were notified but were unable to turn up any leads.

The June work crew consisted of a secretary, a college work supervisor, and three high school boys -- all C.E.T.A. employees provided through the La Crosse County Chairman's office. Many summer projects were scheduled including extensive litter cleanup, fencing of cattle trespass area, duck banding, brushing closed area line, removal of derelict boathouses, and construction of a nature trail.

Like La Crosse District Managers, La Crosse beavers sometimes lack sufficient time or equipment to finish jobs, but at least they think big -- also known as poor planning.
District slide file (PTS)

SIGNATURE PAGE

Submitted by:

Kenneth O. Butts

Kenneth O. Butts

Date: December 15, 1975

District Refuge Manager
Title

Approved, Regional Office:

Date: _____

Peter T. Smith

Peter T. Smith

_____
(Signature)

Asst. District Refuge Manager
Title

Regional Refuge Supervisor

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: July F.Y. 1975

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 7/6	7/13	7/20	7/27	8/3	MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT	10,500	300	300	300	300	300	1,500	300
SWAN								
CANADA GOOSE	2,275	65	65	65	65	65	325	65
WHITE FRONT								
SNOW/BLUE								
OTHER								
TOTAL GEESE	2,275	65	65	65	65	65	325	65
MALLARD	61,250	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	8,750	1,750
BLACK	350	10	10	10	10	10	50	10
GADWALL								
WIDGEON								
PINTAIL								
G.W. TEAL								
B.W. TEAL	8,750	250	250	250	250	250	1,250	250
SHOVELER								
WOOD DUCK	10,500	300	300	300	300	300	1,500	300
REDHEAD	70	2	2	2	2	2	10	2
CANVASBACK								
RING-NECK								
SCAUP								
GOLDENEYE								
BUFFLEHEAD								
RUDDY								
OLD SQUAW								
SCOTER								
COMMON MERGANSER	35	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
RED BR. MERGANSER								
HOODED MERGANSER	210	6	6	6	6	6	30	6
TOTAL DUCKS	81,165	2,319	2,319	2,319	2,319	2,319	11,595	

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: August F.Y. 1975

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 8/10	8/17	8/24	8/31		MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT	9,800	350	350	350	350		1,400	350
SWAN								
CANADA GOOSE	3,276	117	117	117	117		468	117
WHITE FRONT								
SNOW/BLUE								
OTHER								
TOTAL GEESE	3,276	117	117	117	117		468	117
MALLARD	70,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500		10,000	2,500
BLACK	420	10	10	15	25		60	15
GADWALL								
WIDGEON	2,100			100	200		300	75
PINTAIL								
G.W. TEAL								
B.W. TEAL	56,000	325	1,000	3,175	3,500		8,000	2,000
SHOVELER								
WOOD DUCK	72,800	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600		10,400	2,600
REDHEAD	56	2	2	2	2		8	2
CANVASBACK								
RING-NECK								
SCAUP								
GOLDENEYE								
BUFFLEHEAD								
RUDDY								
OLD SQUAW								
SCOTER								
COMMON MERGANSER	28	1	1	1	1		4	1
RED BR. MERGANSER								
HOODED MERGANSER	2,800	100	100	100	100		400	100
TOTAL DUCKS	204,204	5,538	6,213	8,493	8,928		29,172	

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: Sept. F.Y. 1975

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 9/7	9/14	9/21	9/28		MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT	91,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	7,000		13,000	3,250
SWAN	336			48			48	12
CANADA GOOSE	3,388	117	117	125	125		484	121
WHITE FRONT								
SNOW/BLUE								
OTHER								
TOTAL GEESE	3,388	117	117	125	125		484	121
MALLARD	105,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000		15,000	3,750
BLACK	5,250	100	150	200	300		750	1,875
GADWALL	1,050			50	100		150	375
WIDGEON	189,000	1,000	6,000	8,000	12,000		27,000	6,750
PINTAIL	8,050	50	200	300	600		1,150	2,875
G.W. TEAL	840		20	50	50		120	30
B.W. TEAL	119,000	4,500	5,000	4,000	3,500		17,000	4,250
SHOVELER	700			50	50		100	25
WOOD DUCK	112,000	4,000	4,500	4,000	3,500		16,000	4,000
REDHEAD								
CANVASBACK								
RING-NECK								
SCAUP								
GOLDENEYE								
BUFFLEHEAD								
RUDDY	350				50		50	125
OLD SQUAW								
SCOTER								
COMMON MERGANSER								
RED BR. MERGANSER								
HOODED MERGANSER								
TOTAL DUCKS	541,240	12,650	19,870	20,650	24,150		77,320	28,055

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: October F.Y. 1975

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 10/5	10/12	10/19	10/26	11/2	MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT	3,083,465	46,468	71,091	106,458	107,530	108,948	440,495	88,099
SWAN	105	1	1	3	5	5	15	3
CANADA GOOSE	33,054	632	651	864	890	1,685	4,722	944
WHITE FRONT								
SNOW/BLUE	497	34	30		4	3	71	14
OTHER								
TOTAL GEESE	33,551	666	681	864	894	1,688	4,793	958
MALLARD	393,911	3,889	6,623	18,909	10,891	15,961	56,273	11,255
BLACK	5,621	134	129	165	96	279	803	161
GADWALL	13,398		643	1,097	110	64	1,914	383
WIDGEON	679,994	25,815	29,128	16,946	12,317	12,936	97,142	19,428
PINTAIL	79,107	561	1,394	4,633	1,322	3,391	11,301	2,260
G.W. TEAL	2,205	14	111	158	2	30	315	63
B.W. TEAL	9,051	862	410	21			1,293	259
SHOVELER	7,476	894	174				1,068	216
WOOD DUCK	8,519	568	405	109	125	10	1,217	243
REDHEAD	59,066		5,408	100	1,355	1,575	8,438	1,688
CANVASBACK	2,318,043	379	26,170	89,150	117,750	97,700	331,149	66,230
RING-NECK	222,453	157	4,234	6,885	14,078	6,425	31,779	6,356
SCAUP	458,780	2,069	12,900	9,400	31,271	9,900	65,540	13,108
GOLDENEYE	812			6	5	105	116	23
BUFFLEHEAD	17,843	3	315	815	111	1,305	2,549	510
RUDDY	14,322	3	383	1,475	25	160	2,046	409
OLD SQUAW								
SCOTER	182			2	12	12	26	5
COMMON MERGANSER	56			2	3	3	8	2
RED BR. MERGANSER								
HOODED MERGANSER								
TOTAL DUCKS	4,290,839	35,348	88,427	149,873	189,473	149,856	646,756	

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: November F.Y. 1975

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 11/9	11/16	11/23	11/30		MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT	198,975	23,770	3,845	710	100		28,425	7,100
SWAN	4,655	5	144	366	150		665	165
CANADA GOOSE	45,500	1,650	1,415	2,735	700		6,500	1,625
WHITE FRONT								
SNOW/BLUE								
OTHER								
TOTAL GEESE	45,500	1,650	1,415	2,735	700		6,500	1,625
MALLARD	409,850	11,730	24,232	15,588	7,000		58,550	14,640
BLACK	9,100	430	200	570	100		1,300	325
GADWALL	21	1		2			3	1
WIDGEON	67,550	2,950	3,915	2,268	517		9,650	2,415
PINTAIL	22,750	1,359	558	1,033	300		3,250	815
G.W. TEAL	294	6	5	30	1		42	10
B.W. TEAL								
SHOVELER								
WOOD DUCK	196	25	3				28	7
REDHEAD	14,140	1,950	65	5			2,020	500
CANVASBACK	1,213,800	67,975	56,075	37,350	12,000		173,400	43,300
RING-NECK	135,800	6,300	10,750	1,950	400		19,400	4,850
SCAUP	584,500	53,400	16,995	9,105	4,000		83,500	20,875
GOLDENEYE	32,725	755	475	1,745	1,700		4,675	1,170
BUFFLEHEAD	9,975	530	285	410	200		1,425	355
RUDDY	385	50	5				55	14
OLD SQUAW	7	1					1	
SCOTER								
COMMON MERGANSER	2,240	21	25	74	200		320	80
RED BR. MERGANSER								
HOODED MERGANSER	1,995	25	60	100	100		285	70
TOTAL DUCKS	2,505,328	147,508	113,648	70,230	26,518		357,904	

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: December F.Y. 1975

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 12/7	12/14	12/21	21/28		MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT	560	40	40				80	20
SWAN	1,834	125	125	7	5		262	65
CANADA GOOSE	10,080	700	700	30	10		1,440	360
WHITE FRONT								
SNOW/BLUE								
OTHER								
TOTAL GEESE	10,080	700	700	30	10		1,440	360
MALLARD	47,425	3,300	1,500	1,025	950		6,775	1,695
BLACK	3,500	400	40	35	25		500	125
GADWALL								
WIDGEON	203	15	10	2	2		29	7
PINTAIL								
G.W. TEAL								
B.W. TEAL								
SHOVELER								
WOOD DUCK	168	6	6	6	6		24	6
REDHEAD	84	6	3	3			12	3
CANVASBACK	46,410	6,400	100	130	10		6,630	1,658
RING-NECK	84	6	3	3			12	3
SCAUP	2,800	400					400	100
GOLDENEYE	6,300	500	375	15	1		900	225
BUFFLEHEAD								
RUDDY								
OLD SQUAW								
SCOTER								
COMMON MERGANSER	2,184	160	150	1	1		312	78
RED BR. MERGANSER								
HOODED MERGANSER								
TOTAL DUCKS	109,098	11.193	2,187	1,220	994		15,594	3,900

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: January F.Y. 75

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 1/4	1/11	1/18	1/25	2/1	MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT								
SWAN	35			2	2	1	5	1
CANADA GOOSE	3,073	85	90	88	88	88	439	88
WHITE FRONT								
SNOW/BLUE								
OTHER								
TOTAL GEESE	3,073	85	90	88	88	88	439	88
MALLARD	24,920	730	720	710	700	700	3560	712
BLACK	245	12	6	5	5	7	35	7
GADWALL								
WIDGEON								
PINTAIL								
G.W. TEAL								
B.W. TEAL								
SHOVELER								
WOOD DUCK	35	2	1	1	1		5	1
REDHEAD								
CANVASBACK								
RING-NECK								
SCAUP								
GOLDENEYE	35	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
BUFFLEHEAD								
RUDDY								
OLD SQUAW								
SCOTER								
COMMON MERGANSER								
RED BR. MERGANSER								
HOODED MERGANSER								
TOTAL DUCKS	25,235	745	728	717	707	708	3,605	721

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: February F.Y. 75

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 2/8	2/15	2/22	3/1		MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT								
SWAN								
CANADA GOOSE	2,464	88	88	88	88		352	88
WHITE FRONT								
SNOW/BLUE								
OTHER								
TOTAL GEESE	2,464	88	88	88	88		352	88
MALLARD	19,600	700	700	700	700		2,800	700
BLACK	196	7	7	7	7		28	7
GADWALL								
WIDGEON								
PINTAIL								
G.W. TEAL								
B.W. TEAL								
SHOVELER								
WOOD DUCK	28	1	1	1	1		4	1
REDHEAD								
CANVASBACK								
RING-NECK								
SCAUP								
GOLDENEYE	28	1	1	1	1		4	1
BUFFLEHEAD								
RUDDY								
OLD SQUAW								
SCOTER								
COMMON MERGANSER								
RED BR. MERGANSER								
HOODED MERGANSER								
TOTAL DUCKS	19,852	709	709	709	709		2,836	709

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: March F.Y. 75

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 3/8	3/15	3/22	3/29		MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT	420			10	50		60	15
SWAN	7				1		1	1
CANADA GOOSE	3,997	88	100	175	208		571	143
WHITE FRONT								
SNOW/BLUE								
OTHER								
TOTAL GEESE	3,997	88	100	175	208		571	143
MALLARD	25,025	700	750	800	1,325		3,575	894
BLACK	308	7	10	12	15		44	11
GADWALL								
WIDGEON	84				12		12	3
PINTAIL	175				25		25	6
G.W. TEAL								
B.W. TEAL								
SHOVELER								
WOOD DUCK	56	1	1	2	4		8	2
REDHEAD	210			15	15		30	8
CANVASBACK	17,185			500	1,955		2,455	614
RING-NECK	532			6	70		76	19
SCAUP	3,220			60	400		460	115
GOLDENEYE	4,459	2	25	160	450		637	159
BUFFLEHEAD	168				24		24	6
RUDDY	70				10		10	3
OLD SQUAW								
SCOTER								
COMMON MERGANSER	10,185		25	60	1,370		1,455	364
RED BR. MERGANSER								
HOODED MERGANSER	28				4		4	1
TOTAL DUCKS	61,705	710	811	1,615	5,679		8,815	

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: April F.Y. 75

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 4/5	4/12	4/19	4/26	5/3	MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT	785,127	1,425	7,906	44,535	35,000	23,295	112,161	22,432
SWAN	15,988	112	2,172				2,284	457
CANADA GOOSE	9,884	1,011	156	80	80	85	1,412	282
WHITE FRONT								
SNOW/BLUE								
OTHER								
TOTAL GEESE	9,884	1,011	156	80	80	85	1,412	282
MALLARD	102,347	4,002	5,555	2,343	1,800	921	14,621	2,924
BLACK	686	52	33	8	5		98	20
GADWALL	1,218	2	49	29	40	54	174	35
WIDGEON	15,764	86	905	611	450	200	2,252	450
PINTAIL	1,008	84	55	3	2		144	29
G.W. TEAL	3,220		85	210	150	15	460	92
B.W. TEAL	11,025	16	234	534	450	341	1,575	315
SHOVELER	3,822	6	86	224	175	55	546	109
WOOD DUCK	2,156	48	39	101	75	45	308	62
REDHEAD	3,122		125	56	125	140	446	89
CANVASBACK	347,333	8,915	21,236	11,630	6,500	1,338	49,619	9,924
RING-NECK	70,714	176	2,630	4,636	2,500	160	10,102	2,020
SCAUP	945,490	6,069	27,090	46,246	35,000	20,665	135,070	27,014
GOLDENEYE	31,241	2,431	1,608	274	150		4,463	893
BUFFLEHEAD	21,287	508	754	854	600	325	3,041	608
RUDDY	1,162		50	21	40	55	166	33
OLD SQUAW								
SCOTER								
COMMON MERGANSER	93,947	6,717	23 85	2,809	1,500	10	13,421	2,684
RED BR. MERGANSER	1,155	75	25	40	25		165	33
HOODED MERGANSER	3,192	286	108	35	25	2	456	91
TOTAL DUCKS	1,659,889	29,473	63,052	70,664	49,612	24,326	237,127	

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: May F.Y. 75

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 5/10	5/17	5/24	5/31	MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT	26,600	2,000	600	600	600	3,800	950
SWAN							
CANADA GOOSE	2,275	85	80	80	80	325	81
WHITE FRONT							
SNOW/BLUE							
OTHER							
TOTAL GEESE	2,275	85	80	80	80	325	81
MALLARD	50,400	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	7,200	1,800
BLACK	14	2				2	1
GADWALL							
WIDGEON	14	2				2	1
PINTAIL							
G.W. TEAL							
B.W. TEAL	8,400	300	300	300	300	1,200	300
SHOVELER							
WOOD DUCK	12,600	450	450	450	450	1,800	450
REDHEAD							
CANVASBACK	7	1				1	
RING-NECK							
SCAUP	9,275	1,325				1,325	331
GOLDENEYE							
BUFFLEHEAD	133	19				19	5
RUDDY							
OLD SQUAW							
SCOTER							
COMMON MERGANSER	210	30				30	8
RED BR. MERGANSER							
HOODED MERGANSER	280	10	10	10	10	40	10
TOTAL DUCKS	81,123	3,939	2560	2,560	2,560	9,819	

PPUM-1

DISTRICT: La Crosse MONTH: June F.Y. 1975

WATERFOWL POPULATIONS	DAYS USE FOR PERIOD	Week ending: 6/7	6/14	6/21	6/28		MONTHLY TOTAL	AVERAGE
COOT	16,800	600	600	600	600		2,400	600
SWAN								
CANADA GOOSE	2,240	80	80	80	80		320	80
WHITE FRONT								
SNOW/BLUE								
OTHER								
TOTAL GEESE	2,240	80	80	80	80		320	80
MALLARD	50,400	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800		7,200	1,800
BLACK								
GADWALL								
WIDGEON								
PINTAIL								
G.W. TEAL								
B.W. TEAL	8,400	300	300	300	300		1,200	300
SHOVELER								
WOOD DUCK	12,600	450	450	450	450		1,800	450
REDHEAD								
CANVASBACK								
RING-NECK								
SCAUP								
GOLDENEYE								
BUFFLEHEAD								
RUDDY								
OLD SQUAW								
SCOTER								
COMMON MERGANSER								
RED BR. MERGANSER								
HOODED MERGANSER	280	10	10	10	10		40	10
TOTAL DUCKS	71,680	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560		10,240	2,560

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
PUBLIC USE REPORT

VISITS BY MONTH

LACROSSE DISTRICT
03-31 27-33-LCD

ACTIVITY NAME	JUL-74	AUG-74	SEP-74	OCT-74	NOV-74	DEC-74	JAN-75	FEB-75	MAR-75	APR-75	MAY-75	JUN-75	12 MONTH TOTAL
INTERPRETATION													
EXHIBITS-DEMONSTRATIONS													
SELF GUIDED								6000			500		6500
OTHER PROGRAMS	550	325	140	110	60		60		4140		200		5585
EDUCATION													
STUDENTS	13	18								402			433
PROF SERVICES RENDERED			50	20	50			20	25				165
RECREATION-WILDLIFE WILDLANDS													
HUNTING MIGRATORY BIRDS													
DUCKS				24000	10000								34000
GEESE				400	250	50							700
HUNTING MIG BIRDS-OTHER				1000	100								1100
HUNTING RESIDENT GAME													
BIG GAME, DEER-GUN													
WHITE-TAILED DEER					300								300
BIG GAME, DEER-BOW													
WHITE-TAILED DEER			25	30	10	15							80
SMALL GAME			50	100	50	50	125	15					390
OTHER GAME				10	10								20
FISHING													
WARMWATER	34390	22250	20875	28000	10000	11800	7000	6500	7000	10000	23350	23550	204905
WILDLIFE OBSERVATION													
FOOT	1000	600	500	600	600	500	400	250	500	600	600	700	6850
AUTO	2000	1000	900	900	600	500	600	700	1000	1400	1500	1500	12500
BOAT (NONMOTORIZED)	100	75	75								25	50	325
WILDLANDS APPRECIATION													
FOOT	15000	6000	5000	3000	3000	6000	4500	3500	4000	4200	5500	5000	65700
AUTO	20000	11000	9500	10000	6000	4000	4000	5000	6500	9500	13000	14500	113000
BOAT	4000	3200	2000	1500						1000	4000	8000	23700
PHOTOGRAPHY	700	800	500	500	350	150	75	60	85	100	350	1000	4670
RECREATION NON-WILDLIFE													
CAMPING	36363	21760	17400	1200	20				20	50	10700	11660	99673
PICNICKING	27253	15040	12312	1000						500	18200	18950	94255
SWIMMING	32460	23700	10000								500	9800	76460
BOATING	32963	24125	21800	800	100					50	21410	21410	122658
WATER SKIING	16323	12000	6000								400	5000	39723
OTHER NON W/M ORIENTED	2500	2000	1200	500			350	50	50	100	1000	1200	8950
TOTAL INTERPRETATION	550	325	140	110	60		60	6000	4140		700		12085
TOTAL EDUCATION	13	18	50	20	50			20	25	402			598

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
PUBLIC USE REPORT

VISITS BY MONTH

LACROSSE DISTRICT
03-2527-22-LCD

ACTIVITY NAME	JUL-74	AUG-74	SEP-74	OCT-74	NOV-74	DEC-74	JAN-75	FEB-75	MAR-75	APR-75	MAY-75	JUN-75	12 MONTH TOTAL
TOTAL HUNTING			75	25540	10720	115	125	15					36590
TOTAL FISHING	34230	22350	20375	29000	10000	11600	7000	6500	7000	10000	23350	23550	204805
TOTAL OTHER W/W RECREATION	42900	22675	18475	16400	10550	11150	9575	9510	12095	16800	24975	31750	226745
TOTAL PUBLIC USE	226105	143993	109327	73570	31500	23065	17110	22095	23320	27902	101235	123320	922542
TOTAL WILDLIFE ORIENTED	77743	45368	39615	70370	31380	23065	16760	22045	23250	27202	49025	55300	480923
TOTAL NON-WILDLIFE ORIENTED	148362	98625	69712	3503	120		350	50	70	700	52210	68020	441719
NO. VISITS TO REFUGE	104724	59950	54800	53200	24000	18415	12475	18215	15155	18500	70750	70900	521084

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
WILDLIFE USE REPORT
SPECIAL RECOGNITION SPECIES
(EXCLUDING WATERFOWL)
FY-75

LACROSSE DISTRICT
03-3527-02-LCD

SPECIES NAME	LINE CODE	USE DAYS JUL-SEP 74	USE DAYS OCT-DEC 74	USE DAYS JAN-MAR 75	USE DAYS APR-JUN 75	FY TOTAL	FY-NO. PRODUCED	FY-NO. HARVESTED	FY-PEAK POPULATION	DATE
THREATENED SPECIES										
STATUS-UNDETERMINED										
OSPREY	704 3640	0	21	0	7	28	0	0	2	10/11
SPECIAL RECOGNITION										
BIRDS										
HORNED GREBE	711 0030	14	14	0	140	168	0	0	12	04/19
EARED GREBE	711 0040	0	0	0	84	84	0	0	6	04/12
PIED-BILLED GREBE	711 0060	3920	5355	14	1820	11109	0	0	175	10/18
HERRING GULL	711 0510	3780	3535	455	3640	11410	0	0	200	04/05
RING-BILLED GULL	711 0540	8750	17920	1295	30380	58345	0	0	1600	04/05
BONAPARTE'S GULL	711 0600	0	0	0	280	280	0	0	20	04/26
CASPIAN TERN	711 0640	210	0	0	42	252	0	0	5	07/06
FORSTER'S TERN	711 0690	0	0	0	84	84	0	0	6	04/26
COMMON TERN	711 0700	1470	0	0	910	2380	0	0	50	05/03
LEAST TERN	711 0740	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	4	05/03
BLACK TERN	711 0770	19600	595	0	12054	31654	0	0	400	07/20
DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT	711 1200	84	112	0	1050	1729	0	0	50	05/03
AMERICAN BITTERN	711 1900	364	13090	0	0	476	0	0	6	09/21
GREAT BLUE HERON	711 1940	105000	5180	215	77980	196285	935	0	1800	08/31
GREAT (COMMON) EGRET	711 1960	15960	0	35	14700	35875	86	0	300	10/18
CATTLE EGRET	711 2001	0	2100	0	42	42	0	0	3	05/03
GREEN HERON	711 2010	25200	0	0	6580	33830	0	0	400	08/24
BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON	711 2020	350	0	0	252	602	0	0	6	05/24
YELLOW-CROWND NIGHT HERON	711 2030	462	0	0	294	756	0	0	10	08/17
SORA	711 2140	23450	36400	0	9884	69734	0	0	2500	10/05
COMMON GALLINULE	711 2190	2450	0	0	1596	4046	0	0	40	08/17
AMERICAN WOODCOCK	711 2280	0	0	0	3500	3500	0	0	50	04/19
COMMON SNIPE	711 2300	8050	2625	0	16590	27265	0	0	300	04/26
LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER	711 2320	0	280	0	0	280	0	0	25	11/01
LEAST SANDPIPER	711 2420	0	770	0	1470	770	0	0	100	10/05
GREATER YELLOWLEGS	711 2540	2940	420	0	700	4830	0	0	50	08/03
LESSER YELLOWLEGS	711 2550	2590	0	0	2100	3290	0	0	80	08/03
SPOTTED SANDPIPER	711 2630	0	0	0	24150	2100	0	0	50	05/24
KILLDEER	711 2730	16100	910	350	0	41510	0	0	400	04/19
MOURNING DOVE	711 3160	0	0	0	14	67500	0	0	400	07/27
TURKEY VULTURE	711 3250	140	0	0	28	154	0	0	2	07/06
MARSH HAWK	711 3310	238	77	63	0	406	0	0	6	08/31
COOPER'S HAWK	711 3330	14	7	0	770	21	0	0	1	08/17
RED-TAILED (HARLAN) HAWK	711 3370	1820	1680	945	0	5215	0	0	20	08/10
RED-SHOULDERED HAWK	711 3390	28	14	0	0	42	0	0	2	09/07
ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK	711 3470	0	0	154	490	154	0	0	3	02/08
BALD EAGLE	711 3520	70	1057	250	700	1867	0	0	40	04/05
AM. KESTREL(SPARROW HAWK)	711 3600	0	14	56		770			10	05/10

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
WILDLIFE USE REPORT
SPECIAL RECOGNITION SPECIES
(EXCLUDING WATERFOWL)
FY-75

LACROSSE DISTRICT
03-3527-C2-LCD

SPECIES NAME	LINE CODE	USE DAYS JUL-SEP 74	USE DAYS OCT-DEC 74	USE DAYS JAN-MAR 75	USE DAYS APR-JUN 75	FY TOTAL	FY-NO. PRODUCED	FY-NO. HARVESTED	FY-PEAK POPULATION	DATE
BARRED OWL	711 3680	6825	6825	6825	6825	27300	0	0	75	08/17
SCREECH OWL	711 3730	910	910	910	910	3640	0	0	10	08/17
GREAT HORNED OWL	711 3750	2730	2730	2730	2730	10920	0	0	30	08/17
	TOTAL	253519	102641	14297	222824	660781	1021	C		

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
LAND USE INVENTORY REPORT
FY - 75

LACROSSE DISTRICT
03-3527-02-LCD

LAND CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE
I. DETAILED CLASSIFICATIONS	
WETLAND TYPES	
INLAND FRESH AREAS	
SEASONLY FLOOD BASIN/FLAT	6,040.0
SHALLOW FRESH MARSHES	5,160.0
DEEP FRESH MARSHES	10,950.0
OPEN FRESH WATER	15,400.0
UPLAND TYPES	
GRASSLANDS	
GRASSLANDS INTRODUCED	200.0
FORESTLANDS	
COMMERCIAL FORESTS	4,200.0
TOTAL ACRES	41,950.0
II. SUMMARY CLASSIFICATIONS	
INLAND FRESH AREAS	37,550.0
WETLAND TYPES	37,550.0
GRASSLANDS	200.0
FORESTLANDS	4,200.0
UPLAND TYPES	4,400.0

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
WILDLIFE USE REPORT
(WATERFOWL ONLY)

FY-75

LACROSSE DISTRICT
03-3527-02-LCD

SPECIES NAME	LINE CODE	USE DAYS JUL-SEP 74	USE DAYS OCT-DEC 74	USE DAYS JAN-MAR 75	USE DAYS APR-JUN 75	FY TOTAL	FY-NO. PRODUCED	FY-NO. HARVESTED	FY-PEAK POPULATION	DATE
WATERFOWL PRODUCTION										
NON-OUTPUT SPECIES										
AMERICAN COOT	080 2210	0	0	0	0	0	450	0	0	
SPECIAL RECOGNITION										
BIRDS										
AMERICAN COOT	711 2210	117000	2856570	450	719460	3693480	0	0	108948	10/15
WATERFOWL MAINTENANCE										
SWANS										
WHISTLING SWAN	731 1800	360	6990	30	13710	21090	0	0	2172	04/12
GEESE										
SNOW GOOSE	732 1690	0	420	0	0	420	0	0	34	10/05
CANADA GOOSE	732 1720	9090	95370	9570	13290	127320	0	0	2735	11/15
DUCKS										
COMMON MERGANSER	733 1290	60	4800	10920	80760	96540	0	0	6717	04/04
RED-BREASTED MERGANSER	733 1300	0	0	0	990	990	0	0	75	04/07
HOODED MERGANSER	733 1310	3180	2100	30	3330	8640	0	0	286	04/15
MALLARD	733 1320	240000	902700	69180	195720	1407600	0	0	24235	11/15
BLACK DUCK	733 1330	6390	18330	750	630	26100	0	0	570	11/04
GADWALL	733 1350	1140	11520	0	1050	13710	0	0	1097	10/30
AMERICAN WIGEON	733 1370	204750	655500	90	13530	873870	0	0	29128	10/04
GREEN-WINGED (CINN.) TEAL	733 1390	900	2190	0	2760	5850	0	0	210	04/22
BLUE-WINGED TEAL	733 1400	195000	7770	0	27450	230220	0	0	5000	09/15
NORTHERN SHOVELER	733 1420	750	6420	0	3270	10440	0	0	834	10/22
PINTAIL	733 1430	8640	92250	180	870	101940	0	0	4633	10/07
WOOD DUCK	733 1440	207000	7680	120	28860	243660	0	0	4500	09/15
REDHEAD	733 1460	120	65730	240	2670	68760	0	0	5408	10/30
CANVASBACK	733 1470	0	3337140	18420	297720	3653280	0	0	117750	10/15
LESSER SCAUP	733 1490	0	1822490	3450	820350	1846290	0	0	53400	11/04
RING-NECKED DUCK	733 1500	0	336270	570	60600	397440	0	0	14078	10/22
COMMON GOLDENEYE	733 1510	0	42540	4830	26790	74160	0	0	2431	04/07
BUFFLEHEAD	733 1530	0	25950	180	18390	44520	0	0	1305	10/04
BLACK (COMMON) SCOTER	733 1630	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	5	10/31
WHITE-WINGED SCOTER	733 1650	0	90	0	0	90	0	0	7	10/31
RUDDY DUCK	733 1670	390	12690	90	990	14160	0	0	1475	10/30
	TOTAL	994770	9513570	119100	2333190	12960630	450	0		

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
PUBLIC USE REPORT

ACTIVITY BY MONTH

LACROSSE DISTRICT
11-3527-02-1C0

ACTIVITY NAME	JUL-74	AUG-74	SEP-74	OCT-74	NOV-74	DEC-74	JAN-75	FEB-75	MAR-75	APR-75	MAY-75	JUN-75	12 MONTH TOTAL
INTERPRETATION													
EXHIBITS-DEMONSTRATIONS													
SELF CHIPED								300			42		342
OTHER PROGRAMS	455	325	230	90	45		50		3105		200		4550
EDUCATION													
STUDENTS	26	25								352			403
PROF SERVICES RENDERED			9	20	25			10	18				82
RECREATION-WILDLIFE WILDLANDS													
HUNTING MIGRATORY BIRDS													
DUCKS				151200	39500								190700
GEESE				2520	1575	150							4245
HUNTING MIG BIRDS-OTHER				6300	630								6930
HUNTING RESIDENT GAME													
BIG GAME, DEER-GUN													
WHITE-TAILED DEER					1800								1800
BIG GAME, DEER-BOW													
WHITE-TAILED DEER			100	90	30	45							265
SMALL GAME			200	270	125	135	338	40					1108
OTHER GAME				30	30								60
FISHING													
WARMWATER	140958	91635	85587	114000	41000	48380	28700	26650	28700	41000	95735	100784	843929
WILDLIFE OBSERVATION													
FOOT	2000	1300	1300	1200	1200	1000	800	500	1000	1200	1200	1400	13700
AUTO	4000	2000	1300	1600	1200	1000	1200	1400	2000	2800	3000	3000	25000
BOAT (MOTORIZED)	200	150	150								50	100	650
WILDLANDS APPRECIATION													
FOOT	20000	15000	12500	3000	3000	18000	13500	10500	12000	15960	8800		132260
AUTO	20000	11000	9500	10000	6000	4000	4000	5000	6500	9500	13000	14500	113000
BOAT	15400	10000	6500	4875						4100	9600	12000	62475
PHOTOGRAPHY	2100	2400	1500	1500	1050	450	225	180	255	300	1050	3000	14010
RECREATION NON-WILDLIFE													
CAMPING	442356	261123	209400	14400	240				960	600	128400	139920	1196796
PICNICKING	39935	40608	33330	2000						1650	56090	57621	281184
SWIMMING	81150	59250	25000								1610	35300	202310
BOATING	148333	108562	93120	3600	450					150	73000	87345	519541
WATER SKIING	48959	36000	19333								1200	15000	119169
OTHER NON W/W ORIENTED	5000	4000	2400	1000			700	100	100	200	2000	2400	17900
TOTAL INTERPRETATION	455	325	230	90	45		50	300	3105		242		4892
TOTAL EDUCATION	26	25	9	20	25			10	18	352			485

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
PUBLIC USE REPORT

ACT HRS BY MONTH

LACROSSE DISTRICT
03-3537-32-1C0

ACTIVITY NAME	JUL-74	AUG-74	SEP-74	OCT-74	NOV-74	DEC-74	JAN-75	FEB-75	MAR-75	APR-75	MAY-75	JUN-75	12 MONTH TOTAL
TOTAL HUNTING			200	160410	42660	320	320	40					205108
TOTAL FISHING	140958	91635	85587	114300	41303	48280	28700	26650	28700	41000	95735	100784	843929
TOTAL OTHER W/W RECREATION	63700	41750	33350	22175	13450	24450	19725	17580	21755	33860	76700	34000	361095
TOTAL PUBLIC USE	20932	643276	504796	319405	97903	73160	49513	44690	54638	77812	394977	472370	3752409
TOTAL WILDLIFE ORIENTED	205139	133735	119126	297405	97210	73160	48813	44530	53578	75212	132677	134784	1415509
TOTAL NON-WILDLIFE ORIENTED	815743	509541	385530	21000	690		700	100	1050	2600	262300	337586	2336900
NO. VISITS TO REFUGE	104724	58950	54300	53200	24000	18415	12475	18215	15155	18500	70750	70900	521084

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

WATERFOWL USE DAYS

LACROSSE DISTRICT

03-3527-03-ICD

SPECIES NAME	JUL 1974-SEP 1974	OCT 1974-DEC 1974	JAN 1975-MAR 1975	APR 1975-JUN 1975	12 MONTH TOTAL
SPECIAL RECOGNITION					
BIRDS					
AMERICAN COOT	117,000	2,856,570	450	719,460	3,693,480
WATERFOWL MAINTENANCE					
SWANS					
WHISTLING SWAN	360	6,990	30	13,710	21,090
GEESE					
SNOW GOOSE	0	420	0	0	420
CANADA GOOSE	9,090	95,270	9,570	13,290	127,320
DUCKS					
COMMON MERGANSER	60	4,800	10,920	80,760	96,540
RED-BREASTED MERGANSER	0	0	0	990	990
HOODED MERGANSER	3,180	2,100	30	3,330	8,640
MALLARD	240,000	903,700	69,180	195,720	1,407,600
BLACK DUCK	6,390	19,330	750	630	26,100
GADWALL	1,140	11,520	0	1,050	13,710
AMERICAN WIGEON	204,750	655,500	90	13,530	873,870
GREEN-WINGED (CINN.) TEAL	900	2,190	0	2,760	5,850
BLUE-WINGED TEAL	195,000	7,770	0	27,450	230,220
NORTHERN SHOVELER	750	6,420	0	3,270	10,440
PINTAIL	8,640	92,250	180	870	101,940
WOOD DUCK	207,000	7,680	120	28,960	243,660
REDHEAD	120	65,730	240	2,670	68,760
CANVASBACK	0	3,337,140	18,420	297,720	3,653,280
LESSER SCAUP	0	1,022,490	3,450	820,350	1,846,290
RING-NECKED DUCK	0	336,270	570	60,600	397,440
COMMON GOLDENEYE	0	43,540	4,930	26,790	74,160
BUFFLEHEAD	0	25,950	180	18,390	44,520
BLACK (COMMON) SCOTER	0	60	0	0	60
WHITE-WINGED SCOTER	0	90	0	0	90
RUDDY DUCK	390	12,690	90	990	14,160
TOTAL SWANS	360	6,990	30	13,710	21,090
TOTAL GEESE	9,090	95,790	9,570	13,290	127,740
TOTAL DUCKS	868,320	6,554,220	109,050	1,586,730	9,118,320
TOTAL WATERFOWL	994,770	9,513,570	119,100	2,333,190	12,960,630

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

PEAK MONTHLY WATERFOWL POPULATIONS

LACROSSE DISTRICT

03-3527-C2-LCD

SPECIES NAME	JUL 74	AUG 74	SEP 74	OCT 74	NOV 74	DEC 74	JAN 75	FEB 75	MAR 75	APR 75	MAY 75	JUN 75
SPECIAL RECOGNITION												
BIRDS												
AMERICAN COOT	300	350	7000	108948	23770	40	0	0	50	44535	3800	600
WATERFOWL MAINTENANCE												
SWANS												
WHISTLING SWAN	C	0	48	5	365	125	2	0	1	2172	0	0
GEESE												
SNOW GOOSE	C	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANADA GOOSE	65	117	125	1685	2735	1700	90	88	208	1011	85	1800
DUCKS												
COMMON MERGANSER	1	1	0	3	200	160	0	0	1370	6717	30	0
RED-BREASTED MERGANSER	C	0	C	C	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0
HOODED MERGANSER	8	100	C	C	100	0	0	0	4	286	10	10
MALLARD	1750	2500	4000	18909	24235	13300	730	700	1325	5555	1800	1800
BLACK DUCK	10	25	300	279	570	400	12	7	15	52	2	0
GADWALL	C	0	100	1097	1	0	0	0	0	54	0	0
AMERICAN WIGEON	C	200	12000	29128	3915	15	0	0	12	905	2	0
GREEN-WINGED (CINN.) TEAL	C	0	50	158	30	0	0	0	0	210	0	0
BLUE-WINGED TEAL	250	3500	5000	862	0	0	0	0	0	534	300	300
NORTHERN SHOVELER	C	0	50	894	0	0	0	0	0	224	0	0
PINTAIL	C	0	600	4633	1359	0	0	0	25	84	0	0
WOOD DUCK	300	2600	4500	568	25	6	2	1	4	101	450	450
REDHEAD	2	2	C	5408	1950	6	0	0	15	140	0	0
CANVASBACK	C	0	0	11775	67975	6400	0	0	1955	21236	0	0
LESSER SCAUP	C	0	0	31271	53400	400	0	0	400	46246	1325	0
RING-NECKED DUCK	C	0	0	14078	10750	6	0	0	70	4636	0	0
COMMON GOLDENEYE	C	0	0	105	1745	500	1	1	450	2431	0	0
BUFFLEHEAD	C	0	0	1305	538	0	0	0	24	854	19	0
BLACK (COMMON) SCOTER	C	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE-WINGED SCOTER	C	0	C	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RUDDY DUCK	C	0	50	1475	50	0	0	0	10	55	0	0
TOTAL SWANS	0	0	48	5	365	125	2	0	1	2172	0	0
TOTAL GEESE	65	117	125	1719	2735	1700	90	88	208	1011	85	1800
TOTAL DUCKS	2319	8928	26650	227935	166835	21193	745	709	5679	90395	3938	2560
TOTAL WATERFOWL	2384	9045	26823	229659	169935	23018	837	797	5888	93578	4023	4360

NUMBER_OF_PUBLIC_AFFAIRS_ACTIVITIES

LACROSSE DISTRICT

03-3527-C2-LCD

PUBLIC_AFFAIR_ACTIVITY_NAME	JUL-74	AUG-74	SEP-74	OCT-74	NOV-74	DEC-74	JAN-75	FEB-75	MAR-75	APR-75	MAY-75	JUN-75	12 MONTH TOTAL
PUBLIC AFFAIRS NEWSPAPER ARTICLES	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	11
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	11

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

AVERAGE MONTHLY WATERFOWL POPULATIONS

LACROSSE DISTRICT

03-3527-02-1CD

SPECIES NAME	JUL 74	AUG 74	SEP 74	OCT 74	NOV 74	DEC 74	JAN 75	FEB 75	MAR 75	APR 75	MAY 75	JUN 75
SPECIAL RECOGNITION												
BIRDS												
AMERICAN COOT	300	350	3250	83000	7100	20	0	0	15	22432	950	600
WATERFOWL MAINTENANCE												
SWANS												
WHISTLING SWAN	0	0	12	3	165	65	1	0	0	457	0	0
GEESE												
SNOW GOOSE	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANADA GOOSE	65	117	121	944	1625	610	88	88	143	282	81	80
DUCKS												
COMMON MERGANSER	1	1	0	2	80	78	0	0	364	2684	8	0
RED-BREASTED MERGANSER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
HOODED MERGANSER	6	100	0	0	70	0	0	0	1	91	10	10
MALLARD	1750	2500	3750	11255	14640	4195	712	700	894	2924	1800	1800
BLACK DUCK	10	15	198	161	335	125	7	7	11	20	1	0
GADWALL	0	0	38	383	1	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
AMERICAN WIGEON	0	75	6750	19428	2415	7	0	0	3	450	1	0
GREEN-WINGED (CINN.) TEAL	0	0	30	62	10	0	0	0	0	92	0	0
BLUE-WINGED TEAL	250	2000	4250	250	0	0	0	0	0	315	300	300
NORTHERN SHOVELER	0	0	25	214	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0
PINTAIL	0	0	288	2260	815	0	0	0	6	29	0	0
WOOD DUCK	300	2600	4000	243	7	6	1	1	2	62	450	450
REDHEAD	2	2	0	1683	500	3	0	0	8	89	0	0
CANVASBACK	0	0	0	(6333)	43350	1658	0	0	614	9924	0	0
LESSER SCAUP	0	0	0	13108	20375	100	0	0	115	27014	331	0
RING-NECKED DUCK	0	0	0	6356	4850	3	0	0	19	2020	0	0
COMMON GOLDENEYE	0	0	0	23	1170	225	1	1	159	893	0	0
BUFFLEHEAD	0	0	0	510	355	0	0	0	6	608	5	0
BLACK (COMMON) SCOTER	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE-WINGED SCOTER	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RUDDY DUCK	0	0	13	409	14	0	0	0	3	33	0	0
TOTAL SWANS	0	0	12	3	165	65	1	0	0	457	0	0
TOTAL GEESE	65	117	121	958	1625	610	88	88	143	282	81	80
TOTAL DUCKS	2319	7293	19332	122597	89477	6400	721	709	2205	47425	2906	2560
TOTAL WATERFOWL	2384	7410	19465	123558	91267	7075	810	797	2348	48164	2987	2640

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

REPORT OF ECONOMIC OUTPUTS - FY 75

(IN DOLLARS)

LACROSSE DISTRICT

C3-3527-02-LCD

TYPE OF BENEFIT	JUL-SEP 74	OCT-DEC 74	JAN-MAR 75	APR-JUN 75	FY TOTAL
REFUGE RECEIPTS					
GRAZING	0.00	90.71	0.00	80.00	170.71
FUR BEARERS	0.00	2,527.50	11.20	0.00	2,538.70
OTHER RECEIPTS	0.00	18.80	110.00	1,041.40	1,170.20
TOTAL	0.00	2,637.01	121.20	1,121.40	3,879.61

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
REPORT OF MISCELLANEOUS OUTPUTS
FY-75

LACROSSE DISTRICT
03-3527-02-LCD

TYPE OF OUTPUTS	UNITS	FY TOTAL
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		
REFUGE ORIENT, UNPUBLSD BY REFUGE PERSONNEL	EACH	5
BANDING BY REFUGE PERSONNEL	PROGRAM	1
OTHER COOPERATIVE PROGM	PROGRAM	5
ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION		
NATURAL AREAS PUBLIC USE NAT AREA	AREA	28,859
NWRS-TYPE SANCTUARIES	AREA	13,091
MISCELLANEOUS WILDLIFE OUTPUTS		
WILDLIFE DIVERSITY	NO. SPECS	45E
SPECIES DONATED	EA. ANIMAL	1

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
WILDLIFE USE REPORT
WILDLIFE USE REPORT WATERFOWL
(USE DAYS, HARVEST, & PRODUCTION)
FY-75

...SSE DISTRICT
...27-02-ECO

SPECIES NAME	LINE CODE	USE DAYS JUL-SEP 74	USE DAYS OCT-DEC 74	USE DAYS JAN-MAR 75	USE DAYS APR-JUN 75	USE DAYS FY TOTAL	FY-NO. PRODUCED	FY-NO. HARVESTED	FY-PEAK POPULATION	DATE
...TERNAL PRODUCTION										
...-OUTPUT SPECIES										
... CRICAN COOT	080 2210	0	0	0	0	0	450	0	0	
...CIAL RECOGNITION										
...RDS										
...ERICAN COOT	711 2210	117000	2856570	450	719460	3693480	0	0	108948	10/15
...TERNAL MAINTENANCE										
...KS										
...HISTLING SWAN	731 1800	360	6990	30	13710	21090	0	0	2172	04/12
...ESE										
SNOW GOOSE	732 1690	0	420	0	0	420	0	0	34	10/05
CANADA GOOSE	732 1720	9090	95370	9570	13290	127320	0	0	2735	11/15
...CKS										
...ERON MERGANSER	733 1290	60	4800	10920	80760	96540	0	0	6717	04/04
RED-BREASTED MERGANSER	733 1300	0	0	0	990	990	0	0	75	04/07
HOODED MERGANSER	733 1310	3180	2100	30	3330	8640	0	0	286	04/15
MALLARD	733 1320	240000	902700	69180	195720	1407600	0	0	24235	11/15
BLACK DUCK	733 1330	6390	18330	750	630	26100	0	0	570	11/04
MOTTLED	733 1350	1140	11520	0	1050	13710	0	0	1097	10/30
AMERICAN WIGEON	733 1370	204750	655500	90	13530	873870	0	0	29123	10/04
GREEN-WINGED (C.I.N.) TEAL	733 1390	900	2190	0	2760	5850	0	0	210	04/22
BLUE-WINGED TEAL	733 1400	195000	7770	0	27450	230220	0	0	5000	09/15
NORTHERN SHOVELER	733 1420	750	6420	0	3270	10440	0	0	894	10/22
PINTAIL	733 1430	8640	92250	180	870	101940	0	0	4633	10/07
WOOD DUCK	733 1440	207000	7680	120	28860	243660	0	0	4500	09/15
REDHEAD	733 1460	120	6570	240	2670	68760	0	0	5403	10/30
CANVASBACK	733 1470	0	333714C	18420	297720	3653280	0	0	117750	10/15
LESSER SCAUP	733 1490	0	1022490	3450	820350	1846290	0	0	53400	11/04
RING-NECKED DUCK	733 1500	0	336270	570	60600	397440	0	0	14073	10/22
COMMON GOLDENEYE	733 1510	0	42540	4830	26790	74160	0	0	2431	04/07
BUFFLEHEAD	733 1530	0	25950	180	16390	44520	0	0	1305	10/04
BLACK (COMMON) SCOTER	733 1630	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	5	10/31
WHITE-WINGED SCOTER	733 1650	0	90	0	0	90	0	0	7	10/31
RUDDY DUCK	733 1670	390	12690	90	990	14160	0	0	1475	10/30

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
WILDLIFE USE REPORT
WILDLIFE USE REPORT - WATERFOWL
(USE DAYS, HARVEST, & PRODUCTION)
FY-75

USE DISTRICT
OCT-02-ECO

SPECIES NAME	LINE CODE	*****USE DAYS***** JUL-SEP 74	OCT-DEC 74	JAN-MAR 75	APR-JUN 75	FY TOTAL	FY-NO. PRODUCED	FY-NO. HARVESTED	FY-PEAK POPULATION	DATE
TERRITORIAL PRODUCTION										
GEESE										
CANADA GOOSE	802 1720	0	0	0	0	0	52	C	0	
DUCKS										
HOODED MERGANSER	803 1310	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	
MALLARD	803 1320	0	C	0	0	0	1972	C	0	
BLUE-WINGED TEAL	803 1400	0	0	0	0	0	33	C	0	
WOOD DUCK	803 1440	0	0	0	0	0	2085	0	0	
	TOTAL	994770	9513570	119100	2333190	12960630	4719	C		